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Prague Holds The Purse In Czech Disputes

Slovakia and Ruthenia are warned they must toe the mark to receive financial aid.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia — Behind the veil of finance, matters involving the whole future of the tripartite State of Czecho-Slovakia are under discussion here.

Bohemia-Moravia is far the richest of the three partners in the State and neither Slovakia nor the Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia) can balance their budgets without subventions from the central Government in Prague. The Czechs, however, are unwilling to pay out money to Slovaks and Ruthenians without having some voice in the way the autonomous Governments of these two Provinces spend it, especially as both Provinces have been tending to pursue a policy which is very different from that established by Prague.

Negotiations have been under way for the past week with both Bratislava and Chust—capitals of the two western autonomous sections. So far as the latter is concerned they came to a head yesterday when it became evident that the Carpatho-Ukraine budget could not possibly balance without the grant of an extra 300,000,000 crowns, from the funds of the central Government. This the Czechs were unwilling to grant without strong guarantees for future internal order and closer co-operation with Prague.

Cabinet Changes

It has now been agreed that President Emir Hacha should relieve Julian Revay, Carpatho-Ukraine Minister of Economics and Transport, of the post and appoint in his place Stefan Koltschurak, formerly active in agricultural organization work.

The new Ruthenian Cabinet will now consist only of three members. Premier Augustine Volosin also holds the portfolio of Education and Justice. Mr. Koltschurak will be in charge of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, and Public Welfare. Gen. Lew Prchala is the head of the Ministries of Interior, Finance and Transport.

General Prchala is a Czech who has now been put in charge of the key positions so as to ensure the continuity of a policy conformable to the central Government and to maintain law and order throughout this section of the Republic. His earlier appointment to office in Ruthenia brought protests from many local leaders including Mr. Revay, who has now been deposed.

Ruthenian Problems

Ruthenia has been the unruly section of Czecho-Slovakia since the breakup of this Republic by Munich Accord. It is not that Ruthenia is in any way revolutionary—the population is made up mainly of farmers or forest workers, badly paid and anxious only to earn enough to live peaceably in their wooded uplands. But the designs of two of its neighbors, Poland and Hungary, upon Ruthenia, coupled with Germany's interest in this province as a step toward the Ukraine, have led to much unnecessary agitation in the past few months.

The old Czecho-Slovakia had little interest in Ruthenia which it always regarded as a fathomless pit into which money could be poured without compensation, but which in those days had a certain strategic importance because it linked this country to Rumania, another member of the Little Entente. Post-Munich Czecho-Slovakia has not even this interest, since nowadays it has no foreign policy independent of Germany and therefore is less inclined to spend money on Ruthenia unless there are marked compensations from the other side. Simultaneously, however, so long as Ruthenia is bound even loosely to Prague the Czechs must enforce law and order there, since even the smallest incident could be made the excuse for protests by either Poland or Hungary. Indeed such protests might well be made by the Reich but for whose interest in that part of the world the Czechs would gladly have lost Ruthenia long ago.

Similar issues have been under discussion between Prague and Slovakia. This week end the Czech and Slovak Ministers failed to reach an agreement upon certain fundamental issues and discussions are to be resumed later this week.

An earlier announcement of the meeting here in Prague between these Ministers aroused little attention, since it was generally thought that the agenda consisted of unimportant issues. But it is now revealed that the issues were far-reaching.

The points at issue are certainly fundamental to the future co-operation of Czechs and Slovaks in this State. They indicate the determina-

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Boy Scouts Give Statue to Camp Fire Girls

Wide World

New National Headquarters in New York

Eagle Scout Edward Antonioli, Senior Patrol Leader of Troop 14, New Rochelle, presenting a statue of a Boy Scout to Camp Fire Girl Marjorie Cumming, of West Brighton, S. I., for Camp Fire headquarters. Mrs. Oliver Harriman, former National President, presides at the transaction.

President Opens Center for All Camp Fire Girls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—A great many people at 88 Lexington avenue, the new headquarters of the Camp Fire Girls, believed that it never would happen. But it did. The doubters sat around the headquarters yesterday morning, viewing a nice new lamp made in the shape of the organization's insignia, crossed logs. All that was needed to make the lamp duplicate the insignia was a flame. And suddenly the flame was there, surprising doubters and believers alike, the flame having come in response to the tap of a telegraph key by President Roosevelt at his office in Washington.

Eagle Scout Edward Antonioli was chosen to present a statuette of a Boy Scout as a token of friendship between the Scouts and the Camp Fire Girls. The statuette was accepted by Marjorie Cumming in the presence of Mrs. Oliver Harriman, former National President of the Camp Fire Girls.

The President did not have the gold key often used by Presidents of the United States in official ceremonies, but he had something special, for no President heretofore has been aided in clicking the key by a youngster, according to the Camp Fire authorities. Jane Brandt and Margaret Birge, Washington Camp Fire Girls, were on hand to help the President and to recite a pledge which was immediately repeated by Maxine Bradley of Manhattan at the national headquarters.

The pledge reaffirmed the dedication of the girls to democracy and stated, "Camp Fire Girls believe that the home is the center of democracy because it is here that people first learn to care for one another's rights. By conducting ourselves fairly in the homes in which we now live and in homes of our own, which we hope to have some day, and by carrying these principles into our activities outside, we believe that we can best serve our country."

The first formal speech in the new headquarters was on democracy, Lester F. Scott, natonal executive, speaking at a housewarming on the American project of the organization by which this year thousands of girls all over the country are, figuratively speaking, turning back the pages of family albums. Their aim is to reclothe history, to recapture the days of the past by trying to discover what their ancestors wore and ate and did.

Commenting on the project, Mr Scott said, "the depreciation of American ideals must cease. We must not only be proud that we are citizens of the United States; we ourselves must make that fact something to be proud of both by our activities, what we do, and by our philosophy of government, what we think."

6,000 Planes for Army Approved in Senate Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—The Senate moved ahead today towards passage of the Army Air Corps expansion bill after boosting the new authorized top limit to 6,000 planes by a decisive vote of 54 to 28.

The question of how many planes would be authorized was the principal controversial point in the bill. As passed by the House the limit was set at 5,500 as compared to 2,320, the current legal limit for the Army's air branch.

Army officials then recommended that it would be desirable to omit any specific numerical limit on the number of planes in order to permit greater freedom in contracting. They proposed to have Congress appropriate funds necessary to obtain 5,500 and then attempt to get more planes for the same money.

Compromised at 6,000

But Senators felt no top limit was a trifle excessive so compromised by adding 500 to the House figure of 5,500. The question came to a vote in the Senate March 6 after a rather desultory sequel to last week's foreign policy debate. Much of the discussion narrowed down to charges that aviation manufacturers are making excessive profits out of Army and Navy orders, and recommendations for an investigation.

One result of the agitation over prices was an amendment inserted into the bill on the floor which would limit profits to 10 per cent on any part of the national defense program. Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire proposed the profit restriction. In the general atmosphere of suspicion of war profits, Senator Morris Sheppard (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, promptly accepted the amendment.

Huge Profit Cited

Senator Homer T. Bone (D) of Washington had recalled testimony that one airplane manufacturer had shown profits of 1,142,000 per cent over a number of years. Senator George W. Norris (Independent) of Nebraska declared: "We will be derelict in our duty if we do not take steps to curtail the possibility of a recurrence of the terrible way the Government has been mulcted in the past by a combination of great corporations."

Senator Tobey, in proposing his amendment, charged that "there is plenty of gravy in this bill" and called on his colleagues to help "strain the gravy from this program."

Battle to Raise School Age In the Bay State Is Resumed

The annual organized labor drive to raise the Massachusetts compulsory school age from 14 to 16 years opened today before the Legislative Committee on Education.

Defeated in other years by the single-handed opposition of the Rev. Richard J. Quinlan, Roman Catholic Diocesan Supervisor of Schools in the Boston Diocese, Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, appeared before the Committee to urge passage of the bill.

The labor representative told the Committee it was getting to be ridiculous for anyone to oppose this legislation because the Federal wages and hours law provides that children may not work in interstate industry until they reach 16 years of age and because of the tendency throughout the nation to abolish child labor.

Mr. Taylor insisted that if the State legislation is not adopted it will conflict with the Federal Wages and Hours Act. He explained that some employers who may be confused as to whether they are operating an inter-state or an intra-state industry may be inadvertently violating the Federal provision against child labor.

Banded with Mr. Taylor in favor of increasing the school age was John L. Daniels, representing the Associated Industries of Massachusetts; Herbert Parsons, representing the Massachusetts Child Council, Miss Margaret Wiesman, Secretary of the Consumers League of Massachusetts, and representatives of numerous teachers' organizations and labor groups.

Partial opposition to the legislation was voiced by Mr. Quinlan and the Rev. Edward J. Gorman, Roman Catholic Superintendent of Schools in the Fall River Diocese. Both of these men insisted that the right of the children should not be infringed upon and that some provision should be included in the bill to allow employment of children between 14 and 16 years who would not benefit by continued education.

Last year a similar bill was killed in the House of Representatives at the last moment when Mr. Quinlan sent a letter to Representative John F. Aspell, Democrat of Boston, and Democratic floor leader in the House. The Roman Catholic official, who previously had forced defeat of the legislation by similar letters, pointed out in the Aspell missive that the proposed Federal wages and hours law was pending in Congress at that time. Therefore Mr. Quinlan proposed delay of approval until this year.

Czechs and British Agree on Sudeten Colony in Canada

PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia (AP)—The Czecho-Slovak and British Governments have arranged for 800 families of former German Socialists and Democrats, cut adrift by German annexation of the Sudeten territories, to emigrate to Canada.

The Prague Government has allotted $1,500 to each family. This will come from the $75,000,000 which Britain recently granted Czecho-Slovakia, half as a loan and half as a gift, to aid refugees and assist in reconstruction work.

Two former members of the Chamber of Deputies, Wenzel Jaksch and Siegfried Taub, will lead the emigrants, who have received permission from Canada to establish a village of their own in Northern Saskatchewan.

U. S. Fleet at Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica (CP)—Seventeen United States warships dropped anchor in Kingston Harbor March 6 for a four-day stay. Their arrival brought to 27 the number of naval vessels now in port.

Good Spelling Should Be Easy

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Dr. De Witt Clinton Croissant of George Washington University advised Americans young and old March 7 not to get an inferiority complex if they can't spell.

"The trouble with our spelling," said the head of the University's English Department, "is that it's easier to spell incorrectly than correctly. The rule should be the reverse."

Blame for our orthographical peculiarities, he said, can be laid on William the Conqueror, whose scribes thought they were properly recording the phonetical English language when they weren't.

"Quick," said Dr. Croissant, "was originally spelled cwic. The Normans put in the qu."

He believes simplified spelling is the solution. The time will come, he speculated, when you can spell a word if you can pronounce it.

WPA Wrecking Crew Wrecks Wrong House

NEW YORK (AP)—An embarrassed WPA wrecking crew set out March 7 for the second time to raze a three-story frame tenement in Brooklyn.

A bank which owned the building asked the City Housing Authority to tear it down as part of a slum-clearance program. A WPA crew was dispatched. Later bank officials called up to inquire why the building had not been torn down as promised.

"It is torn down," they were told.

Investigation disclosed — you guessed it—the crew had razed the building next door.

Better Housing Is Said to Lie In Boston's Hands

City is declared to have needed machinery but should co-ordinate its group efforts.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

After 300 years of unsuccessful effort to keep abreast of its housing problems, Boston was today envisaged by Calvin H. Yuill, Executive Director of The Housing Association of Metropolitan Boston, as having the required machinery in place to challenge what housing experts have called "the worst slum conditions in the United States."

Whether Boston will use this machinery as it should be used to do away with its 3,000 to 4,000 homes called unfit to live in, to take care of 22,000 houses in need of major repairs and 27,000 or more homes in which families still heat water on stoves in a question Mr. Yuill could not answer.

The fact is, said Mr. Yuill, that after 300 years of bad housing in Boston, children are still being reared under conditions that do not give them a fair chance, conditions so bad "that hundreds of thousands of dollars are spent annually to combat the effects of poor housing."

He added: "What Boston needs more than anything else is a co-ordinated system of housing to link in all housing groups for the attainment of a common objective. This is necessary because there is no single answer to the housing problem."

Hopes to Solve Slums

Hopefully, Mr. Yuill looked toward the public housing program as a possible solution to local sulm problems. Yet this program, he said, is still merely a series of disjointed efforts to improve conditions on a big scale.

Scanning the records of his own corps of housing investigators, the Association head found that one out of every six houses visited during 1938 were functioning in direct violation of city building laws for sanitation and safety. They also found hundreds of buildings unfit for occupancy standing idle and vacant, depreciating property values and presenting a constant menace, he said, to the welfare of the entire community.

Under strict interpretation of building and health laws, he added, it would be possible for officials to condemn and demolish every unsafe or insanitary dwelling in the city and to maintain minimum standards of safety and sanitation in all other buildings. Apparently, he pointed out, there is a wide gap between theory and practice in the administration of regulatory laws concerning housing.

Some of the reasons for the discrepancies alluded to by Mr. Yuill are that laws are too wordy and confusing, departments charged with enforcement are undermanned or inadequately financed, laws are too

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They Fight for Honorable Peace

By a Staff Artist

Gen. Segismundo Casado
Minister of Defense in new Madrid Government

Gen. José Miaja
Head of Spanish National Defense Government

Miaja Grapples Red Revolt; Negrin and Aides in France

MADRID, March 7 (AP)—The new Government headed by Gen. José Miaja apparently was grappling with a revolt attributed to Communists today.

The revolt developed among troops in the evirons of Madrid. In the early morning there was cannon and machine-gun fire in outlying sections and isolated snipers kept up an intermittent fire within the city proper.

General Miaja yesterday became head of the National Defense Government, which succeeded that of Premier Juan Negrin.

The Negrin Government had been ousted the previous day in a military coup by Gen. Segismundo Casado, Military Governor of Madrid, who set up a government from which Communists have been excluded.

"Let us come back to common sense and I assure you the war will end soon," General Miaja declared in a radio broadcast today.

"The reason for the formation of the defense cabinet was to end the war in a humane and honorable manner," General Maija said today. "That is our mission."

Referring to the Communist uprising he asked:

"Are people trying to fight for a non-existent government such as Señor Negrin's?

"You know where Señor Negrin is? He is in France."

Former Premier Negrin, with 24 former leaders of his government, arrived at Toulouse by airplane from Madrid yesterday.

The fugitives included Jose Regaz, former Labor Minister and Vincente Uriben, former Minister of Agriculture.

Other passengers included Lieutenant Colonel Modesto, Lieutenant Col. Enrique Lister, and Gen. Hidalgo de Cisneros, former Chief of the Republican Air Force; Tomas Bilbao Hospitalet, Minister without Portfolio; Ramon Gonzalez Pena, Justice; Paolino Gomez, Interior; Bernardo Giner de los Rios, Transport; and Segundo Blanco Gonzalez, Public Construction.

Señor Negrin and former Foreign Minister Julio Alvarez del Vayo arrived in Paris today.

General Miaja declared: "You all must obey the Defense Cabinet which was formed with the help of the people for controlling the situation throughout Republican Spain."

General Miaja and two of his Cabinet members, Gen. Segismundo Casado, Defense, and Julian Besteiro, Foreign Affairs, broadcast declarations that "Communists, despairing for their failures, deceived some troops into revolting."

Although the Government proclaimed it had control of the situation everywhere, the struggle appeared to be continuing. Soldiers guarded ministries, the Bank of Spain, and particularly the Communist headquarters.

Dispatches from Tunisia say the French authorities granted permission to the surrendering Spanish Republican fleet to enter Bizerte harbor today.

Officials said the 11 Spanish ships which anchored off the port earlier would be held, at Sidi Abdallah arsenals and that the 3,000 men of the crews would be placed in concentration camps. They were boarded by detachments of French police and sailors.

Rome dispatches said that Fascist Editor Virginio Gayda called on France today to turn over to Nationalist Gen. Francisco Franco "without delay" the Spanish Republican fleet.

Signor Gayda, usually regarded as a spokesman for Premier Mussolini, declared that Italy "would not tolerate" the continued presence of the fleet at a point so near Italian shores. Bizerte is 150 miles from Italian Sicily.

Intimate Message from Washington

To Belong to the 'Cuff Links Gang' Is Really to Be on the Inside With the President—Even 'Tommy the Cork' Is Not a Member

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

The White House Secretariat, politics apart, is one of the "Seven Wonders" of Washington, and has been since 1933. It is again in the spotlight today because of its imminent enlargement by the addition of Col. Edwin M. "Pa" Watson, the President's military aide, to its numbers.

When the reorganization bill—whose vestiges are again under debate in the House today—was first introduced in 1937, it included the proposal for six new secretaries with a "passion for anonymity." This phrase, purloined by Louis Brownlow from Tom Jones, unobtrusive Former Secretary to the British Cabinet, could describe almost anybody in the world before it would fit "Pa" Watson.

For "Pa" is a tanned Virginian who is as hale-fellow as a western breeze; whose laughter and conversation are as uninhibited as a Texan's, and whose devotion to President Roosevelt approaches that of a St. Bernard. He is the man you see in the pictures of the President, on whose arm Mr. Roosevelt so frequently leans as he walks about. "Pa" Watson's passion is not for anonymity; it is for the companionship of good fellows and the service of his Commander-in-Chief.

But to get back to the White House Secretariat. One of the chief troubles of earlier Secretariats, notably those in the Coolidge and Hoover periods, was that the secretaries—however devoted—never knew just where they stood with their chiefs. They were not intimate confidants of their bosses, as more than one of them has ruefully confessed in published books and articles. They struggled with constant uncertainties, many of them enjoyed no real trust of their Presidents, whom they often approached with fear and trembling.

All Members of the Clan

The chief advantage of the Roosevelt Secretariat is that its members are all brothers in a clan. They are like a knot of schoolboys who have sworn undying fellowship in a secret society. It all began in 1920, when most of them were associated in Mr. Roosevelt's Vice-Presidential campaign. They are part of the "cuff links gang," a group of men who dine annually with the President on his birthday and compose a brotherhood which is deeply attached to Mr. Roosevelt.

There are more than a dozen men in this "cuff links gang," and a few women. The number has enlarged latterly to include a set of particular cronies, but only those who are on a unique footing with the President. It does not include Thomas G. Corcoran, usually cited as a close confidant of the President, nor—for example—Ernest K. Lindley, his biographer.

One factor, probably, produced the "cuff links gang" and the present clannish, devoted secretariat. It was the devotion of Louis McHenry Howe and its reflection in the intensely clannish Mr. Roosevelt. Louis Howe's service for Mr. Roosevelt went back to earliest legislative days in Albany, extended through eight years in the Navy Department, through the grim testing-time when Mr. Roosevelt was smitten by his affliction and fought his way courageously back to public life and to a more serious outlook on national and human problems, and carried through his first three years in the White House.

Louis Howe was Mr. Roosevelt's "no" man; he put every idea and notion of the President to various acid tests, and rejected many of them. Of course, he was not infallible, but he was mightily shrewd. It is entirely likely that he would have urged modification of the Supreme Court bill of 1937, and hence perhaps altered the present historic evolution of American Government.

Howe the Original Leader

So Louis Howe was the initial leading member of the present secretariat. Marvin Hunter McIntyre was the original front man to talk with congressmen, men of affairs, and all others seeking access to the President. A cadaverous veteran of newspapers, from dreary reportorial beats to copy desk to editorial posts and back again, Marvin McIntyre was and is a perfect buffer, able to say "no" to imperious interviewseekers and make them like it.

Stephen T. Early, another newspaper veteran—from the stiff training school of the Associated Press, plus valuable experience with the news reels—took over, and still handles press contacts. But he does much more; latterly, he has advised on wider problems and has grown part way into Louis Howe's former work. As a press officer he has been without an equal in all Washington experience. Impetuous and hot-tempered, he is nevertheless fair and straightforward, and correspondents have genuine respect and regard for him.

James Roosevelt, while he worked at the White House, was a handy liaison man, but rather more of a political liability than a help. Viewed externally, he was no great asset to the Secretariat, but a target for continual opposition sniping and a source of misunderstanding. Internally, he was doubtless very useful.

Miss Marguerite LeHand should not have been left to the last. She is the President's confidential secretary, skilled in his letter-writing style, closely acquainted with his ideas and impulses, able—as a quiet, efficient woman often is—to take an immense load from the shoulders of a busy executive.

But, to emphasize the main point, this group is a team and more, it is a fraternal order, and the President trusts them all. Not one of them would hesitate to tell him of a mistake; all seek to protect him every minute of the time, not one is afraid of him. "Pa" Watson, having been military aide for six years, has grown fully into the "cuff links gang"; he is a member of the fraternity.

And, politics still apart, it is the smoothest working secretarial organization that Washington has ever seen. Marvin McIntyre is now incapacitated; "Pa" Watson may take over much of his work, or Mr. McIntyre may be able to return. But however the changes come, they are all within the bond of the "cuff links gang."

Future Presidents may well copy.

Erwin D. Canham.

Labor Peace Closely Tied To Recovery

Parley at White House opens on optimistic note—Business watches other trends.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—Six ranking labor leaders, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, and President Roosevelt sat down today in the White House to press the most serious effort yet made to end labor's three-year-old civil war between the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor.

Long, patient behind-the-scenes negotiations preceded today's meeting and give hope for some measure of success. President Roosevelt, it is felt, would not have committed himself to the conciliation effort without substantial encouragement.

"Peace with honor" based on compromise for both sides is the broad platform Washington expects to be presented to labor's two houses. And the President is expected to point out with vigor and cogency the harm to labor's own cause, to internal unity, and to the broader objectives of national recovery and the preservation of democracy which is being caused by this internecine strife.

Spring Recovery Signs

The effort for labor peace is an important part of the nation's latest recovery drive, a program which has been welcomed by nearly all shades of national opinion. With the business indices trending downward for over a month—though with hopeful signs ahead—the need for a substantial spring recovery is as keenly felt by politicians as by businessmen.

But the recovery drive has got into heavy seas. On the one hand are several encouraging factors:

The labor negotiations themselves.

The President's assurances, repeated again yesterday, that no additional taxes would be sought this year and no new reform legislation pressed.

Reports that appointments unsatisfactory to business, such as that of Thomas R. Amlie to the Interstate Commerce Commission, have been successfully blocked.

The economy drive in Congress.

Congress and Business

The evident association between dominant congressional leaders and the business community, marked yesterday by a significant luncheon at the Capitol, at which were present Vice-President Garner, Bernard M. Baruch, and a group of conservatively inclined Senators, including Senators Barkley, Byrnes, Harrison, Adams, Tydings, Clark of Missouri, Hatch and George.

But on the other hand, there were unfavorable factors, and chief among them was the announcement at the White House that the President would reiterate his request for a $150,000,000 additional deficiency relief appropriation.

Thus the gulf between the President and the economy bloc in Congress could scarcely be wider. If events prove that Congress is dominant, the result might be expected to encourage business. But at present it takes the edge off the White House recovery drive.

On the encouraging side, Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, said yesterday that all Treasury policy was now keyed to the recovery objective. He produced from his desk some new blue cards, reminiscent of the old Blue Eagle, and told reporters they were the new keynote. The cards carried the question: "Does it contribute to recovery?"

At White House Conference

Meantime, at the White House the effort toward labor peace followed the same general direction. At today's meeting were three high A. F. of L. executives, Matthew Woll, Thomas A. Rickert, and Harry C. Bates. William Green, President, was absent. John L. Lewis, head of C. I. O., who appointed his committee last, placed himself upon it, collaborating with Sidney Hillman and Philip Murray, his two ranking lieutenants.

Secretary Perkins, who has been working for long months to make this meeting possible, was with the President the only other participant. An hour-and-a-half meeting was scheduled, and at its conclusion the President expected to make public his analysis of the problem.

Today's meeting marked the first occasion on which the President had participated personally in a get-together of the two divergent labor factions. The one other C. I. O.-A. F. of L. peace conference, which ended unsuccessfully on Dec. 21, 1937, had presidential good wishes but not his participation.

Whether the existing deep-seated obstacles can be removed even by presidential intervention remains to be seen. Certain patient efforts will be required.

But today the negotiations are only beginning, and the horizon is filled with little besides challenging difficulties.

Peace Move Indorsed

NEW YORK (AP)—Efforts of President Roosevelt to effect a reconciliation between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations was endorsed today by the National Council of the National Maritime Union (C. I. O.).

The council sent a telegram to the President advising him of their attitude and also one to John L. Lewis, C. I. O. chief, which expressed the union's confidence in the C. I. O. committee named to act in the peace negotiations.

Burden of Supplying Revenue To Soviet Falls on Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The curious disputes which often occur in Soviet Russia between the theoretical "dictatorship of the working class" and the actual workers themselves have been one of the major ironies of the Soviet regime. These disputes have broken out with renewed force since the recent drastic cuts in workers' pay and the Government's insistence upon harder work.

The Soviet press reports widespread discontent among workers, which is attributed, in the usual manner, to "wreckers," and "counter-revolutionaries." Any Soviet citizen who opposes or even criticizes a policy adopted by the Communist High Command automatically becomes a "counter-revolutionary," at the very least.

The recent pay cuts and the elimination of many workers' privileges are easily explained. The Soviet Government now devotes something like a quarter of the entire national income to armaments—and the amount left is inadequate to maintain even the modest living standards attained in 1935, before expenditures on armaments reached their present unprecedented levels.

Private Wealth Is Gone

At the same time, the virtual civil war which has raged among ruling Communists since 1936 has so affected Soviet industry and the whole of economic activity that tne State's profits as the sole "capitalist" in Russia have been sharply reduced. The Soviet State has long since "liquidated" all sources of private wealth. It must therefore now take out of the workers the revenue necessary to maintain the enormous armaments industries and to support the top-heavy bureaucracy upon which the dictatorship really depends for support.

More work and less pay seems the only solution. The workers have been assured that they can easily do more work now than they did a few years ago, because their level of education is so much higher. The piece-rates universally applied in Soviet industry have therefore been reduced, and higher rates do not apply until workers have done 25 per cent more work. The so-called Stakanoff movement, introduced with such a fanfare of trumpets in 1935, thus has virtually been abolished, in camouflaged fashion.

Simultaneously, the State's vast propaganda machine—all the newspapers and magazines and radio stations in the country—has concentrated on a drive against "loafing," which has been conducted with the usual tendency toward ludicrous extremes. After trying out a number of devices to persuade workers to get to work on time, without much success, the Government finally issued the recent decree under which any worker who arrives more than 20 minutes late must be automatically and instantly dismissed.

Real Cause for Alarm

In the scramble which ensued, several illuminating incidents occurred. In the first place, it was discovered that only one factory in Russia was making alarm clocks, and this factory had fallen so far behind its "plan" that few workers were able to buy clocks.

Secondly, street-cars were so over-crowded and offered such irregular service that workers could never figure in advance how long it would take them to get to work.

The Moscow Municipality published the following results of a one-day check-up: Street cars: 116 were unable to leave their depots; 114 were late; 109 had to return for repairs; 125 others were held up by traffic jams and breakdowns. Motorbuses: so many breakdowns and delays occurred that queues of 150 persons were common.

The Government nevertheless insisted upon relentless application of its orders, and sent around inspectors to see not only that all unpunctual workers were dismissed but also that office and factory managers made no exceptions. Dozens of executives were arrested for failure to apply the order, and given from three to eight months in prison.

It was disclosed that managers hesitated to apply the order against competent workmen, because it is so difficult to replace them. As usual, Soviet officials are between two fires. They are punished if they fail to carry out Communist orders, and if they do apply them are punished later if the orders lead to declining production.

Lithuanians Grow Restless

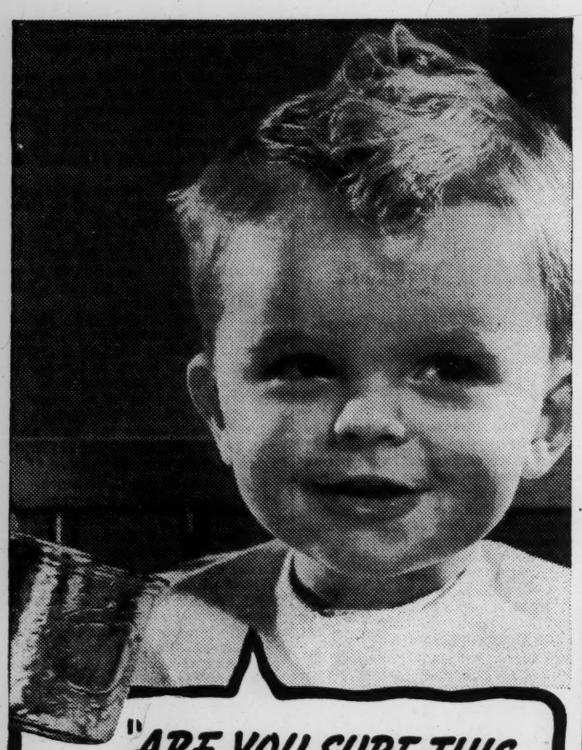
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KAUNAS, Lithuania—Lithuanians are moving around more these days, and want to move still further, to judge from figures showing increased motor and railway traffic and a mounting mileage of roads, which were submitted to the Jubilee Congress of Engineers and Architects here recently.

The road mileage is to be further increased. Plans for the construction of more than half as many roads again as are already in existence in this country are now under way. Some 2,614 klms (about 1,635 miles) of new trunk roads are to be constructed at a cost of Lts. 180,000,000 (about £6,430,000). In 1938 the length of permanent traffic routes in Lithuania was 4,149 klms. Three large bridges across the river Nemunas will have to be constructed in order to build the new roads, and a special road fund is to be established.

Between July 1, 1933 and July 1, 1938, the number of road passengers increased by about 90 per cent; and a growing demand for more autobusses to carry travelers on the roads has resulted in several motor-car body factories being established in Lithuania.

The increasing army of road-users, however, does not appear to have affected the railways adversely, for during the period 1933-1938 the number of railroad passengers increased by 72-73 per cent.



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Canadian Gold at High Mark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—During the past year Canada made another high record in quantity and value of gold produced, gaining over the previous year's record by nearly 600,000 fine ounces and $21,000,000. The official estimates of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1938 give 3,679,685 ounces, valued at $164,738,000, or equal to the wealth of all other metallics combined.

The total annual output of the whole of Canada's mining industry is in excess of $440,000,000, with 112,000 employees on its pay roll, so that the industry would appear to have a bright future.

What this golden flow is doing in the Dominion's industrial and economic channels is becoming increasingly evident. As recently as 10 years ago Canadians regarded the industry as merely an incidental feature. Then came the testing time, during which, in the face of national and international depression, the mining industry expanded with accelerating vigor, bringing new wealth to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars annually and, in 1938, comprising nearly 9 per cent of the total national income.

Each year had seen some spectacular achievement, either in the production of new metals or in the way of discoveries. During the past five years Canada has become an important producer of radium, uranium, sulphur, antimony, nepheline syenite, sodium sulphate, and rock wool.

New Fields Opened

Within the same period new mining fields have come into prominence in the Cadillac-Malartic area in Quebec; Larder Lake, Little Long Lac, and Sturgeon River area in Ontario; God's Lake in Manitoba; Little Athabaska in Saskatchewan; Yellowknife and Gordon Lake areas in the Northwest Territories; and the Zeballos River and Cariboo areas in British Columbia.

As a result of the discovery of a crude oil field in Alberta in 1936 production of crude oil has increased fivefold since 1934. But always gold was the star pupil in both performance and wealth return, in its stimulating of the production of baser metals, and in its incitement to discoveries and developments throughout the Dominion.

Gold mining, like the "mining" of wheat, lumber, and other natural resources, cannot continue indefinitely on the old grounds. The necessity of new strikes and the regulating of costs to profits is driving prospectors to remoter fields and metallurgical students to develop new processes of treating ore.

Here is where the Dominion Government, and particularly its Department of Mines and Resources, comes to the assistance of the mining industry, backing up private initiative with all the machinery at its command.

Each year between 50 and 60 geological and topographical field parties are sent out to map and examine areas of promise throughout the Dominion. During the past three years a total of 174,000 square miles has been geologically mapped, and aerial and ground topographical surveys have covered a total of 109,000 square miles.

Vast Acreage Mapped

Each year more than 100,000 maps and reports are distributed as guidance to the prospector and mine operator. As a follow-up to this service the Department maintains well-equipped laboratories at Ottawa, chiefly as a means of providing technical assistance to mine operators which last year carried out a record total of 127 investigations on ore and have developed most of the processes in Canada's 170 milling plants It was here also that the basis for the process now being used in the extraction of radium from its ores was worked out.

Two other agencies have been of inestimable value in mining development, namely, air transportation and hydroelectric power. Until recently prospectors and exploration companies were largely restricted to areas within 150 miles of rail. Now the wildest and most remote sections are within easy reach by aeroplane with the result that the Mackenzie River system in the Northwest Territories, particularly the Gordon Lake, Yellowknife River, and Outpost Island areas, as well as areas in the more northern parts of Ontario, Manitoba, and Quebec, are receiving widespread attention.

Plenty of Cheap Power

Wherever ore discoveries justify the expenditure, the nearest suitable river is dammed to provide water power to run the mill and light the town that springs up around it. This cheap power is responsible in large degree for the fact that there are now 130 gold milling plants with a daily handling capacity of some 50,000 tons of ore.

The result of such intensive burrowing for buried treasure is that scarcely a year passes without some new hitherto unknown region making the headlines and starting a new gold rush. Some of these become permanently famous as Norandas, Lake Shores, Domes, and McIntyres, but the majority never get beyond the rating of "penny stocks" or fade back into the wilderness.

There is no lack of gold almost anywhere throughout the vast precambrian shield, but little of it appears in surface nuggets or in river sands to be picked up or washed out by the lone prospector.

About 78 per cent of Canada's gold production is obtained from what are known as lode gold deposits, and from 15 to 20 per cent is recovered as a by-product of base metal operations, which leaves very little from placer mining—the lure of the Yukon gold rush. Gold mining in Canada is largely big business, demanding heavy financial backing, and the lucky prospector seldom works or owns his mine. Thus, while the Federal and Provincial Governments encourage legitimate prospecting they do not encourage "rushes." In the case of the newly discovered gold field at Zeballos, Vancouver Island, the British Columbia Department of Mines has warned fortune seekers that while the gold deposits are very valuable they must be worked by companies with large capital and that there was no opportunity for the poor man to make any money.

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Casinos Closed; Resort Thrives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOURENCO MARQUES, Portuguese East Africa — This "Monte Carlo of Africa" has confounded prophets-of-failure by closing its gambling houses and still managing to have a very successful winter season.

When the casinos were refused permission to re-open for the Christmas holiday, it was freely foretold that the town would lose much of its important tourist trade. But far from it; shops and hotels now report having done good business despite the loss of what some called "Lourenco Marques' greatest attraction." And an Italian cruising liner also called in—and stayed seven days!

The fact is, Lourenco Marques' popularity had been changing in the past 10 years from a gambling center to a holiday and bathing resort. Its warm water and sunny beaches seemed to hold more appeal for residents of Johannesburg, and week-end trains were inaugurated to connect the industrial city with the seaport. Johannesburg is about 14½ hours by train from Lourenco Marques, and on about the same parallel.

For many years casinos used to operate more or less clandestinely, with a certain amount of tolerance in official circles. In more recent years, however, "tourist zones" were opened and the casinos have been allowed to operate openly in them during the seasons of Easter, winter, Michaelmas, and Christmas. The original intention was that local residents, other than managers of commercial firms, should not be admitted to the gaming rooms, but these restrictions were somewhat modified. Many local firms, however, warned their employees that play at the tables was tantamount to dismissal. With the passage of time, the regulations relaxed and all and sundry were admitted.

All preparations for the re-opening of the casinos on Dec. 1 were complete, when it became definitely known that the gaming section would not be permitted in any circumstances.

Despite the appeals of the proprietors to the Acting Governor-General and subsequently to Lisbon, the authorities remained adamant.

Lourenco Marques thinks its experience may be interesting to other towns, where local authorities may be obliged to listen to arguments similar to those raised here.

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Sit-Down Strikers Open Kitchen in Court House

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP)—Workers' Alliance sit-down strikers set up a kitchen March 6 in the Spokane Court House corridor where they have camped since Feb. 3.

The protestants, under the leadership of Ed Beck, are striking against reductions in relief allotments. County officials indicated no action would be taken as long as the "sit-down" remained orderly. The shifting group averaged about 150 persons over the week end.

King Carol Names Calinescu Premier As Cristea Passes

BUCHAREST, March 7 (AP)—King Carol today appointed Armand Calinescu as Premier of a new Government to succeed that of Patriarch Miron Cristea who passed on yesterday at Cannes, France.

The appointment was made at a midnight conference of the King's Council. Calinescu had been Vice-Premier and Minister of War and the Interior. He retains the latter two posts.

The naming of Calinescu was regarded as an indication that King Carol approved his uncompromising opposition to the Fascist-patterned, outlawed Iron Guard, and that Rumania might expect more "strong arm" tactics against terrorism.

Dr. Cristea, Patriarch of the Rumanian Orthodox Church, became Premier Feb. 11, 1938, succeeding the anti-Semitic Premier, Octavian Goga, and for a time ruled the kingdom as a virtual dictator without Parliament until King Carol promulgated a new Constitution centralizing power in the Crown.

Suppressed Iron Guard

Under his Premiership and King Carol's direction the Nazi-like Iron Guard had been rigidly suppressed and many of its principal leaders imprisoned and shot while attempting to escape from prison.

Dr. Cristea had been head of a church with 13,300,000 members since 1925. Born in humble circumstances in a small Transylvania village, which changed its sovereignty from the Kingdom of Hungary to that of Rumania after the World War, Dr. Cristea had served as the head of a three-man regency which ruled Rumania for three years after the death of King Ferdinand in July, 1927. The son of Carol, young Prince Mihai, was King during Dr. Cristea's regency.

The Patriarch resigned in 1930, along with the other regents, when Carol suddenly returned to the country from exile and resumed his throne.

Bishops Choose Patriarch

Ordinarily five Metropolitans of the Rumanian Orthodox Church—the late Patriarch was the sixth and presiding Metropolitan—and Bishops of the church form a synod which elects the new Patriarch.

But because it is the official church of Rumania, Parliament is supposed to participate in the election, arranging certain formalities and ratifying the choice of the synod.

Rumania, however, has no Parliament. The new Constitution, providing for a corporative Parliament, was introduced by Dr. Cristea and adopted in a plebiscite after he became Premier.

The corporative Parliament has not been elected. It was expected that under the emergency given the Government in the period of transition from the old to the new Constitution, the Cabinet would perform the functions ordinarliy exercised by Parliament.

The new Premier was educated in France. His first job was a minor judgeship, then he was attorney for the Peasant Party, became prominent in Parliament, and was named Minister of Education.

He became Minister of Interior under the anti-Semitic Octavian Goga and kept the position under Dr. Cristea.

Anti-German Riots In Danzig Cease As Poland Takes Hand

WARSAW, March 7 (AP)—Anti-German demonstrations by Polish students principally over the treatment of Polish nationals in Danzig, showed definite signs of relaxing March 5 pending an attempt by the Polish Government to settle differences with Danzig.

Polish students canceled a scheduled anti-German parade in view of the Government's efforts to settle the controversy over a restaurant sign which appeared in the Free City of Danzig forbidding entrance to "dogs and Poles."

Public collections for support of Polish students in the Nazi-controlled Free City likewise were suspended upon governmental request.

Warsaw School of Commerce students were told by the president of the student body that the Danzig incident had not been forgotten and that the students would return to street demonstrations if the affair was not settled favorably.

The German Embassy remained under police guard.

No through vehicular traffic has been permitted in the short street where the two-story white-fronted embassy is located since a student used two stones to break as many windows a week ago yesterday during one of a series of anti-Nazi demonstrations.

Meanwhile, it was reported by DNB, official German news agency in Berlin, that fines ranging from $2.50 to $5 had been imposed on more than 100 arrested Polish students for taking part in a demonstration before the German Embassy on Feb. 24 in Warsaw. The reported charge against them was disturbance of the peace.

Unabridged 'Mein Kampf' Reveals More of Hitler Aims

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—With translation of the complete text of Adolf Hitler's "Mein Kampf," attention has been drawn to extensive portions from the Reichsführer's canon of National Socialism, available in the previous English edition.

The first English translation, made in 1933 when the National Socialists attained power in the Reich, sharply abridged the 780-odd pages of the German original.

Now two unabridged translations have appeared—both retaining the German title, instead of taking the English title of "My Battle."

One version, permission for which was obtained by the usual payment of royalties, is issued by Reynal & Hitchcock. The translation was made under the auspices of Dr. Alvin Johnson of the New School for Social Research. An unauthorized version is published by Stackpole Sons.

4,800,000 Copies Sold

Although "Mein Kampf" was written in 1924 and 1927, it continues a mandatory best seller in Germany—constituting not only a delineation of Reichsführer Hitler's policy but the official exposition of National Socialist philosophy. The German publishers assert that more than 4,800,000 copies have been sold in all languages. In German the volume appears only in the full text.

Excerpts from the portions not previously available in English have been taken from the Reynal translation:

Parliamentarism: . . . One will not be able to do without those corporations which today we call parliaments. Their councilors will then actually give counsel, but responsibility can and must be borne always only by one man and thus he alone must have the authority and right of command. . . . One cannot entrust to the power of decision of a majority of parliamentary dummies or incompetents (for the) thoroughgoing subordination of all other concerns of a nationality to the single task of the preparation of a contemplated passage at arms for the State's future security. . . . The political understanding of the great masses is not sufficiently developed for them to arrive at certain general political opinions by themselves and to select suitable persons.

The "One Man": A view of life which, by rejecting the democratic mass idea, endeavors to give this world to the best people, that means to the most superior men, has logically to obey the same aristocratic principle also within this people and has to guarantee leadership and highest influence within the respective people to the best heads. With this it does not build up on the idea of the majority, but on that of the personality. . . . One man must step forward in order to form, with apodictic force, out of the wavering world of imagination of the great masses, granite principles and to take up the fight for their sole correctness, until out of the playing waves of a free world of thought a brazen rock of uniform combination of form and will arises.

Propaganda: The task of propaganda is to attract followers: the task of organization to win members. . . . Propaganda tries to force a doctrine upon an entire people; organization embraces in its frame only those who for psychological reasons do not threaten to become a brake to a further spreading of the idea. . . . The most striking success of the revolution of a view of life will always be won whenever the new view of life is, if possible, taught to all people, and, if necessary, is later forced upon them. . . .

Chauvinism: Our time's fear of chauvinism is the sign of its impotence. Since it not only lacks but considers disagreeable all seething energy. Destiny has not chosen it for a great deed. For the greatest changes on this earth would not have been thinkable if their driving force, instead of fanatical, even hysterical passion, had been only the bourgeois virtues of peace and order.

Revision: One must be quite clear about the fact that the regaining of lost regions will not come about through solemn appeals to the dear Lord or through pious hopes in a League of Nations but only by force of arms. . . . Today I am guided by the sober knowledge that one does not regain lost territories by means of the glibness of tongue of sharp parliamentarian gabblers, but that one must regain them by means of a sharp sword, that is, through a bloody struggle. . . . State frontiers are man-made and can be altered by man. The reality of a nation having managed a disproportionate acquisition of territory is no superior obligation for its eternal recognition. It proves at most the might of the conqueror and the weakness of the victim. And, moreover, this might alone makes right.

On obtaining concessions: An intelligent victor will, whenever possible, present his demands to the vanquished in installments. He can then be sure that a nation which has become characterless—and such is every one which voluntarily submits—will no longer find any sufficient reason in each of these detailed oppressions to take to arms once more. The more extortions thus cheerfully accepted, however, the more unjustified does it seem to people finally to set about defending themselves against some new, apparently isolated, although really constantly recurring, oppression, especially if, taking everything together, so much more and greater misfortune has been borne silently and tolerantly without doing so.

European Expansion: The correct road would, even then (in pre-war years) have been the strengthening of continental power by the winning of new soil and territory in Europe. . . . Neither western nor eastern orientation should be the future goal of our foreign policy, but an eastern policy signifying the acquisition of the necessary soil for our German people.

Colonies: The former German colonial policy, like everything else we did, was a half measure. . . . The National Socialist movement . . . must . . . assemble our people and their might for a march forward on that road which leads out of the present constriction of the domain of life, and hence also permanently liberates from the danger of vanishing off this earth or having to enter the service of others as a slave nation. The National Socialist movement must endeavor to eliminate the discrepancy between our population and our areas.

France: . . . the mortal enemy of our nation, France, relentlessly throttles us and robs our strength; . . . we must undertake every sacrifice which may help bring about a nullification of the French drive for European hegemony. Every power which, like us, finds intolerable France's aspiration to domination over the continent, is today our natural ally. No path to such a power must seem too difficult to us and no renunciation must seem unspeakable if the end result only offers the possibility of subduing our most enraged enemies. . . . As long as the eternal conflict between Germany and France is carried on only in the form of a German defense against French attack, it will never be decided. . . . Only . . . decisive battle for the vastest German final goals . . . will . . . bring to a conclusion our eternal struggle with France.

Alliances: An alliance whose aim does not comprise a plan for war is senseless and worthless. One makes alliances only for fighting. And, however remote the clash may be at the moment of concluding a treaty of alliance, the plan of a belligerent development is nonetheless its inner motive.

Racialism: The "folkish" view recognizes the importance of mankind in its racially innate elements. In principle, it sees in the State only a means to an end, and as its end it considers the preservation of the racial existence of men. . . . There is only one most sacred human right, and this right is at the same time the most sacred obligation, namely: to see to it that the blood is preserved pure, so that by the preservation of the best human material a possibility is given for a more noble development of these human beings.

Bolshevism: The danger which once overwhelmed Russia always faces Germany. Only a bourgeoise simpleton . . . has no notion that this is a question of an instinctive matter—i. e., the drive of the Jewish nation to world rule—a matter just as natural as the impulse of the Anglo-Saxons on their side to secure domination over this earth for themselves. . . . In Russian bolshevism we must see Jewry's twentieth-century effort to take world dominion unto itself.

The Storm Troops: At the very beginning of our great meetings' activity I commenced the organization of a protective detachment . . . party members . . . instructed and trained to the effect that terror can be broken only by terror; that on this earth a man who is courageous and determined has always had success on his side; that we are fighting for a powerful idea, so great and sublime, that it very well deserves to be protected with one's last drop of blood. They were saturated with the doctrine that once reason is silent and force has the ultimate decision, the best weapon of defense is found in the attack; and that our troop of supervisors has to be preceded by the reputation that it is not a debating club but a fighting community.

Delaware Is Awarded WPA Trophy for Safety

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Works Progress Administration announced March 6 that Delaware was the winner of the WPA safety trophy for January.

The winning State's score was 841.70, based on no fatal accidents and only four disabling injuries. Others in the first ten included Maine, 789, and Arkansas, 690.

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Million Dollar Film Budget: Extravagance or Investment?

Americans at Work

The second of 12 articles on "Millions Make the Movies" in a three-part series of 36 articles

By Frank Daugherty

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Any survey of motion pictures must begin with Hollywood, the film production center. American motion pictures are not the only motion pictures, of course, and so Hollywood is not the only production center; but as the hub of the American picture, Hollywood leads in volume at least, and has been a consistent major contributor to the world's entertainment market for nearly 40 years.

During this time the American picture business has grown from a very small adventure on the part of enterprising men in New York and Chicago, or in the back lots of Hollywood, making their curious shadow dramas and comedies for an audience of a few hundred, to an industry spending $135,000,000 a year on its product, furnishing 18,000 motion picture houses with film and 88,000,000 persons with entertainment each week, and paying an annual wage of $35,000,000 to 260,000 workers, 28,500 of whom are employed directly in the Hollywood studios.

Whether you considered this last named group artists and geniuses or just overpaid and overrated mechanics would depend on your point of view. The garden variety of film fan is apt to hold the former view, while exhibitors and stockholders in the various film corporations too often hold the latter, and not always without reason.

Salaries and Dividends

Film executives who spend most of their waking time running between Hollywood and New York or Europe, or training and racing their stables of thoroughbred horses, draw salaries sometimes in excess of half a million dollars a year, as well as large percentages of the net profits of the pictures they make; and stockholders do not know why. Stars and directors and writers, under iron contracts, receive more than the President of the United States, more than writers and artists and musicians and dramatists with world-wide reputations. And stockholders whose dividends are clipped to make up this enormous wage often question the wisdom and the economy of such expenditure. They point out that the "genius" executives in at least one studio have bought stories amounting to more than $7,000,000 which still rest on the shelves and have not been made into pictures, or if made have not been released. They contend, with the exhibitors, that "genius" stars and writers and directors whose pictures fail to bring back their cost at the box office are hardly worth the princely salaries being paid them.

When exhibitors and stockholders hold these views strongly enough, they usually do one of two things. They either sue the motion picture company with which they are offended, together with its executives, stars, etc., demanding an accounting, or they form a combination in opposition to the film company and attempt to get for themselves the huge salaries for which they have criticized others. This has kept the film industry from its inception in a constant series of suits and counter-suits. As a third alternative, an expert economist is sometimes sent out to the studios to see if he can't shave down costs and bring better pictures out of Hollywood for less money. He invariably fails to do so.

This has led to the charge that Hollywood is extravagant, and that it is robbing the exhibitor, in prices too high for the quality of its product, and the stockholder in reduced dividends which it pays to its workers in bonuses. But would the methods of modern business work if applied to Hollywood? Can the making of pictures be reduced to a method in which the chance of failure is lessened and of success more often assured? These are not new questions, and in its lifetime Hollywood has seen attempts at their practical application several times.

Is There Extravagance?

The fact that one major motion picture company is in bankruptcy, and that another is just climbing out, while a third has been allowed by the courts to effect its own reorganization, seems to indicate that Hollywood is extravagant. The million dollar production today is commonplace, and specials are made for as much as three and four million. But "Ben Hur," a picture which cost the last named amount, brought back nearly twice that from its world-wide release. "Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs," which cost nearly $2,000,000, has grossed an estimated $8,000,000 on this seemingly extravagant expenditure. This would appear to indicate that large cost is not necessarily extravagance.

If pictures were the work of one man, it might be possible to solve the problems of the present system by firing that man. But they are not. Anywhere from 10 to 50 persons are directly responsible for the success or failure of every picture. Neither writer, director, star, nor producer—or even all of these together—can make a success of a picture if other persons intimately concerned do not fulfill their part, or if there is friction and lack of harmony among various departments.

A successful film is, as a rule, the result of a happy co-ordination of all the parts going into its production. And it is sometimes interesting to see how this co-ordination can be observed while the film is still in its initial stages. The writers and the producer become enthused; the director and the players catch the spirit. This, they tell one another, is going to be a very good film indeed. Cameramen on the set, sound experts, the electrical crew, the grips and property men, the hairdressers and make-up people, the people from the art department, the wardrobe, the mill, the tin and cabinet shops, all pass the word along that this is going to be a picture among pictures.

Of course, the projection of the daily "rushes" before the director and the executives, and sometimes the players, helps to build this atmosphere of success if the work is really coming along. But no amount of talking up a poor picture on the part of director and executives will ever convince the set workers. They have to be convinced by other methods. They go from one picture to another, day in and day out, week after week and year after year, and in time come to sense the bad ones. And they are usually right.

Indirect Influences

Not all these persons are directly responsible for the success or the failure of the film, but many of them are indirectly of influence. A star doesn't like her hairdresser, so she holds up production for a day or two while her regular hairdresser finishes another job and comes to take care of her. It isn't done as openly as that. The star can't tell the company to wait on her hairdresser; so she simply blows up in her scenes, finds fault with her wardrobe, and uses other means to delay the actual production until she is satisfied that when she walks before the camera the ladies in Paris and London and New York can't one of them find a flaw in her elaborate coiffure.

Cut and wound on spindles in its 7 to 10 tin cans, the film is ready for preview. Publicity people who have watched it made and have caught the enthusiasm of the production group do their part by interesting the press in it so far as possible by stories about the players, and others connected with its making, designed to get its title and as many pictures as possible into every periodical in the land. The casting department, which has helped to select the players actually before the cameras, looks them over again as possibilities for pictures coming up.

Very different is the process when a picture is "just another picture" or is definitely headed for failure. Writers grumble over it, the director does his part as a chore, the working crew and the cast know it is a dud, and say so, the executives get rid of it as quickly as possible. Only the advertising and publicity people have to cry it up with all the familiar phrases. But their hearts are not in it. And it ends, as it began, a poor picture.

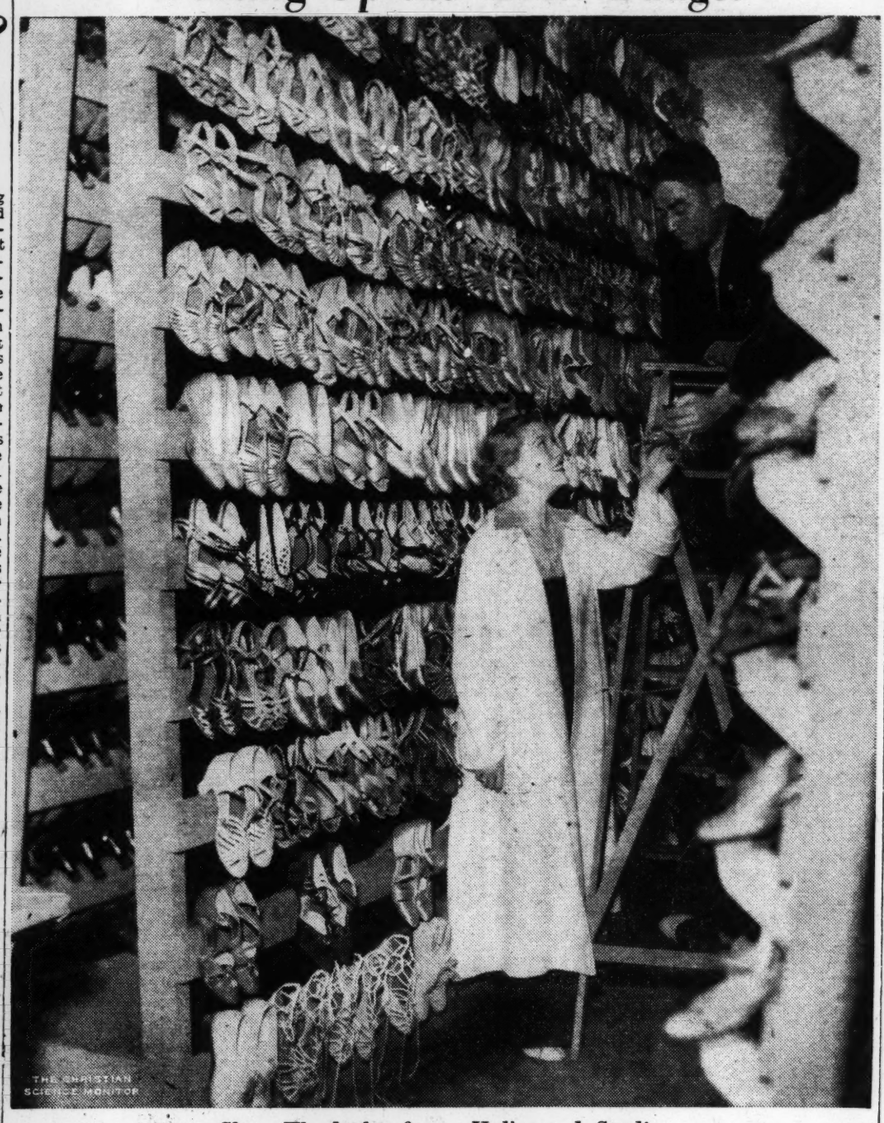
Enter Business Expert

Into this melange the business expert enters as a foreigner and a stranger. And if he is impatient of the thousands of details which have to be learned and understood before anyone can attempt to regulate the making of pictures, he is soon on his way back to New York.

Films, as a popular art of the machine age, suffer from some of the drawbacks affecting, say, shoes, another product of the machines. Probably too many of both are made, and not enough of either are well enough made. The credit accruing both to shoes and films, however—and to a great many other products of the same order—is that they may be reaching those for whom art of any sort, as well as shoes of any sort, were once a complete rarity.

The strange thing is not then, perhaps, that so many poor films are made, but that, under its heterogeneous method, anything worth while comes out of Hollywood at all. If, with so many directing it, the finished product comes out an hour's entertainment, the wonder may be, not that the measure of artistic merit is so low, but that films contain artistic merit at all.

Footing Up the Movie Budget



Shoe Wardrobe for a Hollywood Studio

One of the behind-the-scenes details in the business of making pictures

Jurors Turn Backs on Judge

TRENTON, N. J., March 7 (AP) — Jurors turned backs on Federal Judge Phillip Forman yesterday, witnesses took the stand in the center of the courtroom facing judge and jury, and Judge Forman said "everything worked out very nicely."

It was the beginning of an experiment, he explained, "scrapping the traditional courtroom arrangement for utilitarian purposes."

The reason: to enable the Court and jury to hear more easily the answers from witnesses, whom the judge said often were "put offside" by turning their heads from the jury to reply to a query from the Court.

"Besides that," said Judge Forman, "there are certain other advantages. For one thing, the jurors don't have to look at me all during a trial. And psychologically it's a good thing because the jury will not be in a position to attempt to read my facial expressions."

Judge Forman said the idea was not original.

"I picked it up from Judge Curtis Bok of the Common Pleas Court in Philadelphia," he said. "Before I made any changes I talked the plan over with a score of active trial lawyers. They were anxious to give it a try, and we'll give it a fair trial before I make up my mind about keeping the arrangement permanently."

The old arrangement, the Court said, was "purely traditional," adding:

"Traditions, you know, are dying fast these days."

The experiment has started at the opening of a damage suit.

Baptists Resist Security Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—With the assertion that inclusion of religious institutions under the provisions of the Federal Social Security Act violates "the age-old Baptist principle of the complete separation of Church and State," a Northern Baptist Convention committee recently called upon all Baptist clergy and laymen to protest the suggested change.

More than 8,000 letters have been sent out by the Convention's Committee of General Council on Federal Social Security Legislation. Romain C. Hassrick, head of the Committee, revealed here that more than 2,000 letters of protest have been received from churches, ministers, laymen and patriotic groups, and that copies are being sent to Congressmen in Washington. The letters assail "Government control," and come from all the 36 States in the jurisdiction of the Northern Baptist Convention.

The Baptist group is one of 25 Protestant dominations protesting the Social Security Advisory Council's recent recommendation to end the exemption of churches from the Social Security Act. Hearings on the question by the House Ways and Means Committee and the Social Security Board are expected this week.

Of All Things . . . !

From Bus to College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARNSLEY, Eng.—Mary Durkin, one of the 350 bus conductresses employed by the Yorkshire Traction Company, Ltd., is putting aside her trim brown uniform for a while, having captured a scholarship which secures for her a three months' stay at an American university.

This scholarship is offered by Byrn Mawr College in Pennsylvania. Candidates are tested orally. They must be women trade unionists and possess a wide knowledge of social legislation.

Mary Durkin has twice contested a seat on the local Town Council, being defeated last November by only one vote after a recount. She is to return from America in time to renew her political efforts next November.

Hen Nests on Spring

DISNEY, Okla. (AP)—When residents at the Grand River Dam site discovered dynamite blasts were preventing eggs from hatching, C. S. Bivens began to study the problem.

At last he came up with a solution—nests with "shock absorbers." Hereafter, his hens' nests will rest on bedsprings.

The Home of 'Beauty'

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—That old tradition "the mail must go through" has been preserved, but the task of delivering a letter to "the most beautiful girl in Kansas City, 4736 Summit Street" gave one postman some mighty bad moments.

The address is that of an apartment house. The postman did some tactful investigating, knocked at the door of Mrs. Louis Rice and asked to see her sister, Virginia Lee Barker.

Perusal of the letter disclosed it had been delivered to the right party.

Underground Movies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUNICH, Germany—Movies are usually accused of being more superficial than "deep," but Oberhausen in Bavaria claims to have built a cinema where programs are at least deep in the literal sense of the word—nearly half a mile deep.

The employees of a mining firm at Oberhausen enjoy the unique privilege of attending this theater. The firm has transformed an abandoned shaft 2,000 feet under the earth's surface into a regular movie theater, with seats for more than 100 miners, a full-size screen and projector.

Between shifts the miners can rest in the cinema while seeing the latest German films. The programs include full-length popular pictures, National Socialist propaganda shorts and also mining features for instruction and safety. The hall is also open to visitors.

Cleveland School System Radiocasts Study Courses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Through its own radio station, the Cleveland Public School system is incorporating daily news radiocasts in the educational program of the junior and senior high school divisions.

Three-minute daily broadcasts are scheduled, and if the experiment proves satisfactory, the current news programs will be expanded next semester, according to school officials. No school is required to tune in on the broadcasts, it is pointed out, but it is believed the broadcasts will be particularly helpful in the social study classes.

Eight Arrests Smash U. S. Counterfeiting Ring

NEW YORK (AP) — The United States Secret Service said March 7 it had smashed a $1,000,000 counterfeiting ring, the biggest in the Nation, with the arrest of six men and two women.

They were seized in three swift raids March 6 by 25 Federal operatives, who also confiscated counterfeiting equipment and $10,000 in bogus $5, $10, and $20 notes.

James J. Maloney, Superintendent of the Secret Service in New York, said the ring was responsible for most of the spurious bills circulated in the United States in the last two years.

Kentucky University Takes Microphone Into Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LEXINGTON, Ky.—Leaving the studio, the University of Kentucky's radio programs are to be taken during 1939 into the heart of various Kentucky industries — lumbering, coal mining, steel making and the like. This departure is in line with the policy of the University radio station which undertakes to meet the educational needs of the radio public. Its new program booklet, just off the press, is sent to all who apply for it.

N. Y. Milk Strike Gains Momentum

NEW YORK (AP)—A small undeclared milk strike by up-State dairymen gathered momentum March 6 in an attempt to force a "holdout" minority of New York City distributors into a price pact succeeding the invalidated Federal-State Milk Marketing Agreement.

Week-end negotiations between the Central Milk Producers Sales Agencies Committee and the City's 80 distributors brought about 40—representing 80 per cent of the distribution—under the new voluntary agreement.

A considerable portion of the supply to "holdout" dealers was withheld. Producers' headquarters in Syracuse, N. Y., estimated the amount at 11,686 40-quart cans—about half the normal supply of the producers involved.

John Rice, New York City Health Commissioner, set the amount at 3,000 cans—120,000 quarts, as compared with the 3,500,000-quart daily City consumption.

Homer Rolfe, President of the Producers' Bargaining Agency, declared the full effect of the withholding was not immediately apparent because distributors had stored up "tremendous volumes" of milk against a shortage, and also that some producers had been lenient because they had not known their distributors had not signed.

Chain Bill in Alaska

JUNEAU, Alaska, (AP)—The Alaska Senate passed a House bill March 6 fixing a fee of $10 to $200 on chain stores, based on the number of stores "anywhere in the world."

Educators Value Youth Polls as Aid to Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Sampling of public opinion through national polls is being extended to reach American youth. Sponsored by the Civics Research Institute, the youth polls were begun last year and now are reaching nearly 20,000 junior and senior high school students a month as a part of their classwork in civics courses.

Value of such polls among school students was a main subject of discussion here at a recent meeting of the Institute's National Advisory Council, composed of three school superintendents from each State. The polls, conducted monthly, deal with student viewpoints on current events, much the same as other national polls aimed at adult opinion.

For example, such questions as the following are asked: Should the Federal and State Governments attempt to encourage small-scale business by imposing heavy taxes on chain stores? Should military training be given to young men in the Civilian Conservation Corps? Should every high school pupil be required to take a thorough course in American government?

Excellent Results Found

Milton C. Prosser, Superintendent of Milwaukee Schools, pointed out that the youth polls were not simply for the purpose of testing opinion, but were primarily to promote thinking among students. In that, he said, lies the chief value of polls as applied to children in school. Mr. Prosser said he thought there had been "an overemphasis of public opinion" in connection with national polls, that too many persons were reacting "like sheep" to results of the polls.

L. J. O'Rourke, Chairman of the Institute, declared that student voting in the polls led to class discussion of the questions, and that many students found these discussions gave them a better understanding of the problems covered by the questions.

Others pointed out that the sampling of student opinion through the youth polls had aroused so much interest in the schools that in many cases forum discussions were stimulated on the basis of the questions asked.

In general, it was the opinion of the superintendents present that the youth polls furnished a new avenue to awakening interest in civic and governmental affairs, and that much could be done in extending the use of the polls in public schools.

Facts at First Hand

The polls are circulated by the Institute in its monthly News Letter, which goes out to chapters of the National Civics Clubs throughout the country. These clubs, now organized in 1,500 cities, are composed of pupils who are studying civics, government, or problems of democracy. The Institute attempts to coordinate the aims of the clubs, and to assist the individual units. The News Letter, which is the clubs' national publication, contains articles on current events which may be used as a basis for classroom discussion, and furnishes a medium for an interchange of ideas among the clubs.

Purposes of the clubs are threefold: First, to learn about government and civic problems first hand by getting information from local sources in regard to local situations; second, to take part in community affairs by engaging in individual and group activities that improve or benefit the school or community; third, to share ideas and activities with other clubs throughout the country.

Club members work in committees, preparing reports on problems that are being studied in class.

As a part of the trend toward fostering more intelligent participation in government, through school studies, the civics club idea has had a rapid growth. School superintendents present at the Cleveland meeting discussed means of further developing the club movement, including such activities as the preparation of radio scripts on current events, forum discussions, and extending the youth polls to reach even more students.

Significant was the suggestion of Julius E. Warren, Superintendent of Schools in Newton, Mass., that a committee be appointed to study the responses to the youth polls in regard to implications for school curricula. Here, he believes, is something public school educators should look into in keeping abreast of student opinion and interests.

Museum Installs 'Electric Quiz'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—A glorification of the "electric questioner" game, popular with children, was installed recently in the Free Museum of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Nineteenth Street and the Parkway. It enables visitors to give themselves a test in their knowledge of common minerals.

The device was designed by Mrs. and Mr. Charles J. Young, who invented "Facsimile," the newest method of electrical communication.

The quiz presents 10 common minerals, each on a separate shelf, in front of which are five labeled buttons representing possible choices of names. The visitor selects one name for each mineral, and after pushing the tenth button sees his score automatically registered on a dial and the correct names illuminated in red.

The scores of several members of the Academy's staff have been kept secret. However, Charles M. B. Cadwalader, the Museum's President, guessed nine correctly out of a possible ten, and all the members of the Educational Department made passing grades.

Man Who Typed London Yarns Owns Machine Jack Gave Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—When Dr. Yoshimatsu Nakata, Honolulu dentist modestly says he wrote Jack London's best and brawniest stories, he does so with no intent to toss a bombshell into laps of literary scholars. But he did write some of the best-known London stories and can show you the typewriter upon which they were hammered out.

It happened this way. When the author visited Hawaii 31 years ago aboard his yacht, the Snark, he called at the port of Hilo and there signed on as a cabin boy a young Japanese by the name of Yoshimatsu Nakata.

The youth obtained the berth on the yacht under the erroneous impression that the vessel was en route to Japan. It was 20 years before he saw that country again.

Sixty-two days after leaving Hilo the Snark reached the Marquesas Islands. During the voyage the cabin boy learned to speak English. This accomplishment enhanced his value to the crew and particularly to Mr. London, who soon began to give the youth certain secretarial duties to perform in addition to the routine of his regular job.

When the cruise of the Snark finally terminated in the Solomon Islands, young Nakata had proved himself so efficient as the author's secretary that he was requested to accompany Mr. and Mrs. London to Sydney, Australia, and from there to San Francisco.

Engineering officer of the Snark, by the way, was a young man named Martin Johnson, who seemed to be particularly interested in photography. He left the yacht to continue on around the world by way of Singapore.

When Jack London was sent to cover the war in Mexico in 1913 he took young Nakata with him to type his dispatches. The author wrote in longhand. The Japanese youth transcribed the war news on the little portable typewriter. In this way they expanded their relationship into a literary partnership.

Later, this procedure was continued during the long months the author spent duck hunting and writing on a sailboat on the Sacramento River. These combination hunting and writing expeditions Dr. Nakata describes today as among the author's most prolific periods of literary effort. London wrote in longhand. The Japanese youth transcribed the gems of fiction on the typewriter.

"Before leaving Mr. London in 1915 to follow an independent career, I asked him," Dr. Nakata says as he recalls the parting, "if I could be a writer.

"He laughed and said, 'I think you'll be a good dentist.'"

This advice was accepted. The youth studied dentistry and returned to Hawaii to practice.

Among his most cherished mementos of his days with the author is the typewriter which Jack London gave him at the time of their parting.

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Prague Holds Purse Strings In Czecho-Slovakian Disputes

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of the Czechs to clear up once and for all the Slovak attitude. For although the Slovaks have declared their willingness and determination to follow the policy of co-operation some of their recent actions are regarded here as indicative of a desire for an independent Slovakia, rather than for an autonomous one. Indeed, there is a widespread feeling among many Czechs that some extreme elements in Slovakia consider the present autonomy simply as a step to full State independence through final separation from the Czechs.

Anti-Czech Propaganda

Anti-Czech propaganda must, in Prague's view, be put down by the Slovak Government. Otherwise, it is insisted, only chaos can follow and the whole State would be weakened, especially in its foreign relations.

It is declared here that the anti-Czech policy led, among other things, to the dismissal of more than two dozen professors from the University of Bratislava simply because they were Czechs, the removal of Czech soldiers, and the dissolution of the Czech gymnastic Sokol movement in Slovakia, which has been taken over by the Slovak "Hlinka Guard." Even pictures of Comenius and Jan Hus—fathers of Czech liberalism and religious tolerance—have been ordered withdrawn from Slovak schools on the ground that they are alien to Slovak tradition.

The Slovak Government might conceivably have continued the even tenor of its ways regardless of the Prague Government but for the lack of money. This Provincial Government has existed only a few months but it has faced financial calamity since receipts from taxes and other sources are not sufficient to balance the budget even with the new loan recently floated by Slovakia.

Lack of Trained Leaders

The fact is that Slovakia has not the trained and experienced leaders in politics and economics needed for the wide autonomy and independence from Prague which some of its enthusiasts envisage. Even to float a loan requires the help of Czech banks.

Czech-Slovak relations since 1919 have been largely one long story of the Czechs pouring money into Slovakian banks and other financial institutions to keep things going. But now the Czechs are determined to cry halt and to have political issues clarified before more money is given. The attitude of the Slovak Government during the past three months has led many a Czech to take the position that unless there is clarity and understanding in the work for the common good it would be better for the Slovaks to break away.

Just what the Slovaks would gain by breaking away is hard to say. They require money—which none of their neighbors, except the Czechs, can or will give. Without the Czechs, the Slovaks would be in a very much worst plight. Meanwhile, it is already clear that the threat to break away, which formerly succeeded in obtaining more money for Slovakia, will not work with the Czechs in their present mood and difficulties.

New Discussions Held

The Slovak Cabinet met in Bratislava Saturday and discussed the general situation on the basis of negotiations with Prague and of visits of two of its Ministers, Mikulas Truzinsky and Tavel Teplansky, to Berlin, where they met Field Marshal Hermann Göring, according to reliable reports. It is generally expected that as the result of these comings and goings a compromise may be reached between the Czechs and Slovaks, and that then the Slovaks will get the things they demand, namely, greater representation in the Army High Command and more money but only on the conditions which the Czechs lay down.

While no neighboring country is willing to give Slovakia any money, there is one which is particularly interested in Slovak's future, and that is Poland. Any trouble in Slovakia—particularly its separation from Bohemia-Moravia—would make the independence of the Carpatho-Ukraine virtually impossible for Prague to maintain. This would certainly again raise the hope of the Poles for an alteration in the Vienna award under which Reichsführer Hitler and Premier Mussolini gave the Carpatho-Ukraine to the Czechs instead of to Hungary. But it is doubtful whether Germany would agree to Hungarian absorption of the Carpatho-Ukraine. A politically weak Czech-Slovakia certainly is not unwelcome to the Reich, but one in which chaos reigned would certainly be unwelcome. So would the union of Slovakia with Poland, which would block the Reich's way to the Ukraine. For this reason it seems doubtful to many here whether the Polish hopes will be realized.

United in Name Only

By a Staff Artist

The Dividing Lines in Czecho-Slovakia

The map shows Czecho-Slovakia divided into the Provinces of Bohemia-Moravia, Slovakia, and Carpatho-Ukraine (Ruthenia).

Martin Faction of U. A. W. Disavows C. I. O. Affiliation

DETROIT, March 7 (AP) — The Homer Martin faction of the United Automobile Workers set itself up as an independent Union today by disavowing any affiliation with the Congress of Industrial Organizations and voting to submit the question of future affiliation to the membership.

Delegates meeting here in a convention called by Mr. Martin in opposition to a convention of the C. I. O.-supported group of the U. A. W. to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, March 27, adopted a resolution declaring that "The question of ultimate affiliation of this Union with any congress or federation of unions is one which can be decided only by submission to the general membership of this Union."

The Martin group offered a financial program calculated to save the Union $31,000 a year in officers' salaries as a major inducement for support from automobile workers.

The rearrangement, which presumably "Martin's Union" will follow if no peace develops between itself and the C. I. O.-supported forces, leaves the President drawing $5,000 salary, the Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer $4,000 each, and 13 Board members $3,000 each.

Alcohol Takes Toll On New Jersey Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Alcohol was a contributing factor in one-fifth of the traffic fatalities in New Jersey last year, but not all of the drinking was done by the drivers. It was a 50-50 proposition between drivers and pedestrians, Arthur W. Magee, Motor Vehicle Commissioner, reported March 7.

Drinking drivers were responsible for 86 of the year's 865 casualties. There were 85 cases of intoxicated pedestrians in which the drivers of the motor cars were not at fault.

A study of the accidents involving drinking drivers reveals most of the victims were innocent parties.

Japanese Forces Reach Han River

Motorized columns pave way for infantry advance to key cities; Chinese airmen harry foe.

SHANGHAI, March 7 (AP)—After a long deadlock since the fall of Hankow in late October, renewal of warfare in China began to be apparent about Jan. 20, when two Japanese columns started to extend the Japanese-controlled area around Hankow. The columns pushed on toward the Han River, Chinese airmen offering unexpected resistance owing to the rebuilding of the air force taken in hand by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek.

While, to the north, a long-heralded offensive westward into the so-far untouched Communist stronghold of Shensi has not materialized, a sudden outbreak of bombing took place today in that area, 30 planes attacking Yenan, Communist headquarters in the north of that State, while another squadron went beyond this Province to attack military establishments at Ningsia, Capital of the Province of that name.

Yesterday three motorized Japanese columns had established advance lines on the Han River, easing the way for infantry driving toward Shasi and Ichang, two important Yangtze River cities.

Advance on Ichang

From Shayang, the Japanese would be in a position to advance against Ichang, about 100 miles farther west.

To reach Ichang the invaders must traverse an area which produces most of China's tung oil, used in American paints and varnishes.

A drive developed against Lushan, on whose peak 12 Americans and 43 other foreigners are located.

The Japanese, helped by bombers, destroyed a number of villages of central Hupeh Province. They occupied Yokiakow, Kiukow, and Chungsiang (Anlu) and reached a point about 125 miles west of Hankow.

Attempts Thwarted

The Chinese said they had thwarted several exploratory attempts to cross the Han, although previously wholesale crossings were reported by the Japanese.

Heavy rainfall hampered operations. The Japanese said their troops battled in knee-deep mud and their horses were bogged down to the flanks.

Once across the Han, the Japanese have an 80-mile pathway to Ichang. Shasi would be threatened similarly.

A Japanese column also was advancing against cities on the upper Han.

Hundreds of miles to the east, in an offensive from Haichow, coastal terminus of the east-west Lunghai Railway, Japanese occupied Nancheng, eight miles to the south. Haichow, 275 airmiles north of Shanghai, fell last week.

Chinese Force Surrounded

The Japanese said they surrounded 60,000 Chinese troops southwest of Haichow. Elsewhere in Kiangsu Province disorganized Chinese troops were said to be falling back rapidly before the Japanese westward drive.

A move that caused the utmost perturbation among the western democratic powers was the occupation on Feb. 10 by the Japanese of the island of Hainan off the south Chinese Coast, lying close to French Indo-China and across routes linking Britain's Hong Kong and Singapore. Diplomatic representations at Tokyo by America, Britain, and France brought reassurances that the occupation would be only so long as military needs dictated.

On March 5 the Japanese reported occupation of the important seaport of Lungkow and two nearby inland towns in a series of attacks which tightened their grip on the guerrilla-ridden north shore of Shantung Province.

The fall of Lungkow and the towns of Hwanghsien and Chaoyuan were said to have cleared Chinese irregulars from that portion of Shantung in which the hit-and-run fighters have taken a heavy toll of Japanese.

Farther down the coast, the Japanese struck south of the Yangtze River in the vicinity of Foochow. Warplanes bombed the one-time capital of Fukien Province and Kwantow, at the mouth of the Min River.

Cruiser Opens Fire

Dispatches from Amoy said communications were interrupted after a Japanese cruiser at the mouth of the Min River laid down a bombardment against approaches to the former provincial capital.

On the central front, where Japanese are fighting westward through Hupeh Province along the Han River, the invaders announced occupation of three towns on the east bank of the stream north of Kiukow.

The greatest aerial battle came Feb. 21, when both Chinese and Japanese claimed a victory.

A Japanese Navy communiqué said 36 Chinese planes, all made in Russia and piloted by Russian fliers, were shot down in the engagement which took place March 4.

The communiqué said the Japanese planes, numbering "scores," also destroyed the Chinese airdrome at Lanchow and wrecked military buildings.

Reports Differ

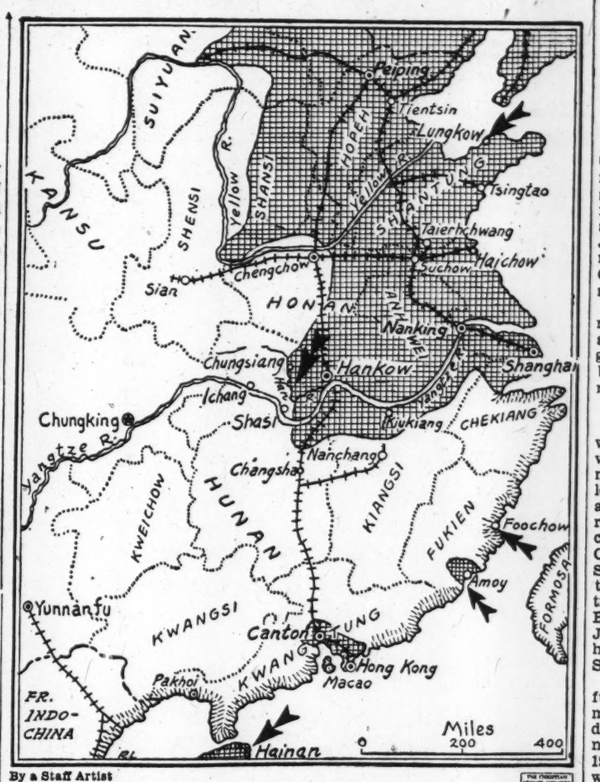
Reports from Chungking, however, said the Chinese had brought down eight enemy planes and that only three Chinese pilots were injured. These reports did not mention any Chinese planes being destroyed, but did say several public buildings were wrecked and about 20 civilians killed.

Foreigners in Chungking, China's temporary Capital, report a tremendous project to tunnel the mountains surrounding the City as shelters against Japanese air raids.

They said thousands of coolies, working with primitive implements, were burrowing into the mountains in an effort to dig out shelters for 300,000 persons.

Chungking, with a population estimated at more than 500,000, is one of the Cities of inland China marked out by Japanese for air-raid attack.

In order to minimize the possible damage by air raiders and to eliminate fire hazards as the result of bombardments, these reports said, Chinese officials have ordered about one fourth of the City razed.



By a Staff Artist

How Map of China Appears Today

Arrows show points where Japanese forces have shown new activity within the last two months.

Chinese Guerrilla Tactics Begin to Harass Japanese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—As guerrilla warfare at last begins to gain some real though belated striking power, a special China technique is beginning to develop.

A correspondent with the new Fourth Army quotes an analysis by Gen. Hsiang Ying as summing up the special qualities of the fighting just developed in guerrilla regions south of the Yangtze. Their rules are:

Irregularity of operation.
Assume the offensive.
Keep no set positions.
Utilize the advantage of surprise.
Retreat from a main force, but fight a decisive battle with a weak force.
Avoid places where strong enemy military work, but attempt to keep the initiative.
Fight at night when possible.

"Before any organized attack is made," says the correspondent, "a unit will investigate conditions of the enemy. They will scout around their barracks, find out their number, habits, where sentries are posted and what is their most negligent time. Scouts are ordered to search for the most vulnerable point of the enemy, and the attack is usually made at this point. In case no weak spots are discovered, the unit will lie in ambush around the spot where the Japanese are likely to come out, attack them suddenly and get away quickly.

"While an attack is being planned, a commander will quarter his troops far from the objective. Sometimes the troops are as much as 100 and even 200 li (a li is one third of a mile) away from the place to be attacked. When the time comes, they march all night, or if necessary two nights, and descend on the objective before the enemy has a chance to know of their approach. Generally the New Fourth operates with a strength of at least one battalion—around 400 men."

Similar tactics are adopted by the Eighth Route (Communist) Army north of the Yangtze. It would appear that the National Government is striving to unify these forces, and possibly there will be interchange of trained guerrilla fighters, but very little of that sort has as yet been done, and much of the success of what has been done depended on the success of the men on the spot in enlisting the help of the common people among whom they moved.

The masses are employed not only for scouting work, and as source of shelter and supplies, but also by being a sort of insulation to the Japanese—refraining from communicating, or providing food, and exposing the Japanese to attack when they must go in search of food.

Often the New Fourth tries to lure a large Japanese force out by first attacking a weak force and causing the larger body to come out of its fortified garrison.

Guerrillas must know how to retreat, a move which the Japanese, with their natural pride, are unwilling to do even when a situation clearly demands such a maneuver. When they are forced back it usually works out disastrously.

Most of the guerrilla forces, however, lack firing power.

According to the Associated Press, the Chinese-Japanese War in Central China has developed into a widespread struggle between Japan and Chinese guerrilla forces. The Japanese reported that they had fought 200 battles against a total of 50,000 guerrillas during January in Shantung, Hopeh, Honan, and Anhwei Provinces, with 7,600 Chinese fatalities.

Chinese reports, on the other hand said the Japanese suffered 2,000 casualties in the past two weeks from irregulars along the borders of Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi Provinces.

The Japanese spokesman said the Shanghai-Hangchow-Nanking triangle also had become an arena of renewed guerrilla fighting, some of it going almost within the environs of the three large cities.

In Chekiang Province, down the coast from Shanghai, the Chinese recently tore up several miles of railroad track after a three-day battle near Kashing, interrupting Shaighai-Hangchow rail traffic.

Guerrillas also reported they had dynamited a Japanese troop train near Kwantien, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway northwest of Nanking.

A month ago they were reported to have conducted widespread raids on three important railways, causing serious delays to Japanese military transportation.

Tracks and telegraph lines were destroyed at a half dozen points on the Peiping-Hankow and Chengting-Taiyuan Railways in Hopeh Province and the Tientsin-Pukow Railway in Shantung Province, according to these reports. On the first-named railway they were reported to have defeated 1,000 Japanese and Manchukuoan troops at Sinlo, 150 miles south of Peiping, while on the Tientsin-Pukow Line in north Anhwei Province, the Japanese said they had routed a large band of guerrillas armed with trench mortars and machine guns near Pengpu, northwestof Nanking.

Guerrillas also were said to have attacked a Japanese garrison at Yaowan, 15 miles south of the Lunghai Railway in north Kiangsu Province, and killed 180 Japanese.

Year's War to Cost 2 Billions

TOKYO, March 7 (AP)—The House of Peers approved today the regular Government budget for the 1939-40 fiscal year of 3,694,000,000 yen (about $998,000,000), including normal military expenditures but not including those of the China War.

Finance Minister Sotaro Ishiwata had previously told the Budget Committee of the lower house of the Diet that all military expenditures might total $2,000,000,000 for the fiscal year.

Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, Minister of Marine, yesterday estimated the cost of Japan's naval expansion program for the next five years at 1,694,000,000 yen (about $432,000,000) so that Japan might "secure supremacy in the Western Pacific."

He submitted the figure to the Budget Subcommittee of the lower House of Parliament. Admiral Yonai told the committee that the Navy planned to spend about $350,000,000 in the next five years for warship construction alone.

Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita told the Diet that "it is a great mistake to regard Japan as a totalitarian state" and that her position was not necessarily antipathetic to the United States, Great Britain, and France.

Replying to an interrogation, he asserted, however, that the "axis of Japan's diplomatic policy is the anti-Comintern agreement with Italy and Germany."

It was a mistake, he added, to regard "the anti-comintern Pact as a combination of the totalitarian powers arranged against the so-called democracies."

Japan, he said, must redouble her efforts to make the three powers the United States, Britain, and France, understand the reasons for the "new order" in Asia which she proposes to establish.

Observers said the Minister's statement did not mean Japan was swinging away from Italy and Germany, or making any special effort to reapproach the democracies.

High Financing By Britain Seen In Loan to China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 7—The £5,000,000 loan which the British Government has agreed, in principle, to guarantee for China is said in informed circles to be conditional on acceptance by China of the Anglo-Japanese agreement signed last May regarding payment of interest on Chinese loans secured on customs revenue.

The loan, therefore, is described more as a piece of high finance than as an attempt on Britain's part to give help openly to China as it had been interpreted by some commentators.

Interest on Loans

The Anglo-Japanese agreement was a complicated affair which provided that, as a temporary arrangement, interest on Chinese customs loans should be paid both by China and Japan in proportion to the revenue of treaty ports they then controlled. It specified that sums China paid into the Hong Kong-Shanghai Bank as Japan's share of the Boxer Indemnity should be transferred to the Yokohama Specie Bank and thus be made available to Japan. Payments under this head have been suspended by China since September, 1937.

The Anglo-Japanese agreement further provided for future payments by China of the Boxer Indemnity to Japan and of the Japanese share of reorganization loan, 1913. The Yokohama Specie Bank was also to take the place of the Hong Kong-Shanghai Bank in all treaty ports as future repository of Chinese customs funds.

Hitherto China has refused to countenance this arrangement on the grounds it was both advantageous to Japan and derogatory to the sovereignty claimed by China over the area now occupied by Japan in defiance of the canons of international law and justice. But it is believed the offer of a guaranteed loan by Britain has induced the Chinese Government to accept the compromise. Final details, however, still have to be settled and it is expected some days at least will elapse before the agreement finally is signed.

Possibility of Default

China recently declared its intention of defaulting on customs loan interest although actually all payments have been met to date. It is hoped the new agreement will prevent any possibility of this happening.

The Anglo-Japanese agreement of May, 1938, was submitted at the time to Britain's other two partners in the tripartite monetary agreement, the United States and France, both of whom declared they had no objection to a temporary application of the contemplated arrangement.

Mrs. Roosevelt Gives Aid To Student Refugee Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has accepted the honorary chairmanship of the Intercollegiate Committee to Aid Student Refugees, an organization which enables refugee students from central Europe to continue their studies in the United States. More than 110 colleges in 31 states are aiding in the work, having awarded 143 tuition scholarships, provided room and board for students, and raised $34,798. The committee is attempting to raise another $33,000 this semester.

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Flint Planners Given Authority To Take Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich.—Flint, by authority of over 22,000 voters has established a City Planning Commission with power to make its plans effective. The city thus joins those other municipalities which have adopted physical planning as the means of future development.

In brief, the new planning commission is to draw up a master city plan which will locate streets, utilities, bridges and the like. A public hearing must be held before final adoption, but once that is done, new construction must adhere to the plan's requirements. Final appeal, of course, is vested in the City Commission which has power to override the planning group's recommendations.

The new commission thus takes over much of the function of a zone, although the city has not abrogated its right to zone by ordinance. The new group, further, has power to make its recommendations effective, since its approval must be secured before physical development is begun.

This step is viewed here as the first in a series designed to overcome the viciousness of uncontrolled real estate speculation. Flint, in the eyes of experts, has a particularly bad land use situation because of the rapidity of the city's growth.

The city jumped from 13,000 in 1910 to 156,000 in 1930. Under the terrific pressure thus produced, speculation on a large scale went unchecked, and the net result was that the poor planning drove residents from the city when a period of consolidation arrived. Land values zoomed downward almost out of sight.

It was the apparency of this situation last November that induced voters to approve the requisite charter amendment. By their action and subsequent ratification by the City Commission, the Mayor is empowered to appoint a nine-man board consisting of himself, one administrative official, one City Commissioner, and "six representative citizens." All serve without pay.

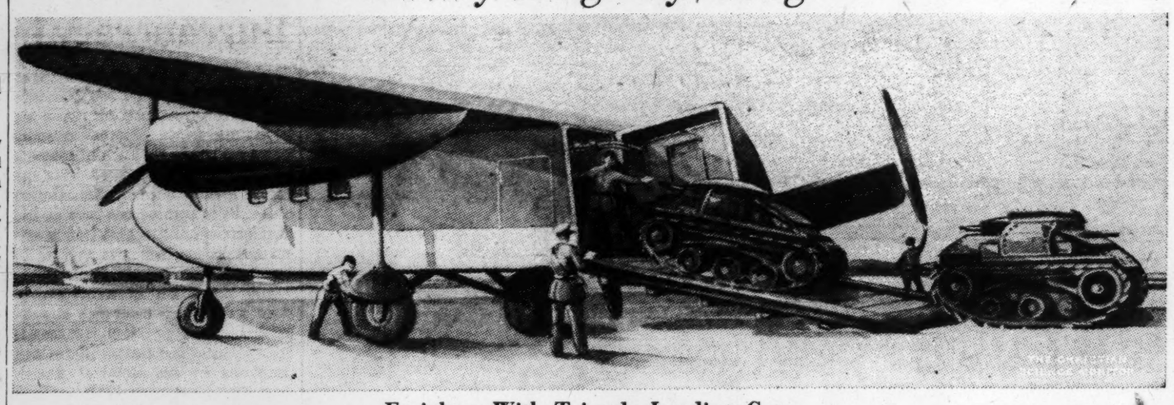
En masse they have authority to engage technical assistance, and make all necessary surveys before publishing their master plan. Much of this work already has been done by the city planning division of the Flint Institute of Research and Planning, but more remains to be accomplished.

The commission supplants the old City Planning Board, an advisory body of three men with no genuine power.

Provincetown Artist Wins

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts announced March 6 "Lifting Fog," a seascape by Frederick Waugh, of Provincetown, Mass., won the $200 prize for the most popular exhibit in the annual show.

Heavy Cargo by Wing



Freighter With Tricycle Landing Gear

Howard Aircraft Corporation explores methods of shipping machinery by plane

Rules Set for Rescue of Airplanes at Sea

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

News in Aviation

A fundamental change in salvage laws which now rates the rescue of human beings on a par with the with the salving of cargoes is one of the revolutionary amendments to the code of sea rescue caused by the entrance of the airplane into transoceanic commerce according to Commander Louis J. Gulliver, U. S. N. (Retired).

Now it has been formally and officially recognized, somewhat tardily, that aircraft are permanently established agencies of overseas transportation, and as such properly entitled to assistance and salvage. This recognition has been accorded by representatives of 35 maritime nations which assembled at Brussels, Belgium, a few months ago. Agreement was made and signatures of 15 nations were secured to a pact that has become known as the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relative to Assistance and Salvage of, or by, Aircraft at Sea. Signatories included the United States, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy Holland, Denmark, Guatemala, Poland, Rumania, Switzerland and Czecho-Slovakia.

The Brussels convention could go no farther than recommend the adoption of its judgments. To become legal in the United States, these laws would have to be enacted into the maritime regulations by Congress and thus made statutory.

Hitherto, under international rules, shipmasters have been legally bound to render aid only to distressed surface vessels; if they saw fit to go to the rescue of aircraft, it was done solely in obedience to the humanitarian law of the seas, according to Commander Gulliver.

The Brussels agreements were based on the frank recognition that aircraft forced down at seas cannot ordinarily be salved and cannot, therefore, be made the basis, like a surface vessel, for a claim for salvage money. What justification is there, other than humanitarian, it was argued, for a shipmaster to incur risk and expense in order to assist a plane that was quite likely to sink before the rescuers arrived—as was dramatically demonstrated in the rescue of the survivors of the British flying boat, Cavalier, by an American oil tanker?

Italy and Germany were opposed to the principle of remuneration for persons saved, on the ground that this was susceptible of application to persons rescued from surface craft by aircraft. This opposition was overcome. Commander Gulliver said, and the convention agreed that if an aircraft shall save persons on board ships, or contribute to such saving by sending out distress signals, it shall be entitled to remuneration, to be paid by the ship owner.

The liability of the operators of ocean aircraft was limited to 500,000 francs for aircraft passengers saved and 50,000 francs if none shall be saved. Thus a single personal air casualty at sea is a loss of $1,325 (at current exchange).

Offhand it may be wondered why the humanitarian law of the seas needs buttressing by man-made laws to make its observance effective, Commander Gulliver said. Time was before the Brussels convention of 1910, when rapacious shipmasters made prey of vessels in distress at sea or cast on the shore, he said. Then there was no international law to halt the gouger of the sea; he was free to exact what he saw fit to demand from the helpless shipmaster. More often than not his demands amounted practically to confiscation, he said.

It was to correct these injustices that representatives of the maritime nations made agreements nearly 30 years ago. In effect they were that whoever shall go to assist and salve a vessel when in neec at sea or when run upon a rock shall receive remuneration for the expense involved, for the risk run to life and limb, for the degree of skill exercised, and for the responsibility assumed.

The remuneration, let it be noted, was for the thing salved; the ship, tackle and cargo; but not a penny for the human beings who might be rescued. The owner of the salved ship paid, by agreement with the salvor or by a Federal court decree, an amount which was the same whether the salved vessel was a derelict or bore 1,000 passengers. Commander Gulliver said.

Freight Plane Developed

"Send me a tractor, airmail" may soon be a possible order by farmers who have let the planting season get ahead of them, according to an aircraft manufacturer now engaged in the production of a freight carrying airplane.

Termed the "cargo carrier" or "flying box car," the new machine is believed to be the first basic air freighter developed in this country As designed by Ben O. Howard, President of the Howard Aircraft Corporation and chief engineering pilot for United Air Lines, the ship has a cargo space of approximately 8 feet by 8 feet by 24 feet, allowing room for heavy machinery, small tractors or tanks, motor trucks and similar equipment that can be loaded without disassembling. This area is to be about the size of the largest highway trailer truck.

The ship will be a high-wing monoplane, with twin motors (750 to 1,100 h. p. radial engines), and will employ the newly developed tricycle landing gear, which permits a plane to remain in level position on the ground. The tail is also "hinged," to swing at right angles to the center line of the cargo compartment, making the total cross sectional area available. It then will be possible to back a truck up to the two sections and load even bulky articles with ease.

Increasing volume of air express, company officials say, has caused a demand for such a craft, not only in the United States, but in Canada, Alaska, South America, and other countries where extensive mining and oil operations are conducted. It is also planned to use planes of this type as auxiliaries in carrying excess mail, and express, and for pilot-training in large airplane flying.

Sugar Men of Hawaii Praised for Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Hawaii's sugar industry has made an appreciable contribution toward stabilization of employment in the United States, according to Jay C. Hormel, President of one of the world's largest meat packing plants and recognized authority on improving worker-employer relations. He praised the high wages paid sugar workers and the industry's system of perquisites, including free homes and recreational facilities.

"The Hawaiian sugar industry in providing these things," he said, "has at all times been in common touch with men in the fields, and all who work in the industry. This is the technique I have advocated to other American industry for a long time."

Summer Service to Bermuda Announced

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Tour-a-bouts
By M. Le Tour

A weekly steamship service from New England to Bermuda will be inaugurated this summer by the Eastern Steamship Lines, according to a statement issued today by Alton B. Sharp, President of the Lines.

Starting on Thursday, June 22, the Acadia will leave New York for Portland, Maine, where it will take on passengers for New York and Bermuda. This service, which will operate throughout the summer, not only will enable persons in northern New England to include Bermuda in their travel plans, but it will give them the advantage of a direct steamship line to New York and the World's Fair.

In offering this New England-Bermuda service Eastern Steamship has done so at lowest possible rates. The minimum round-trip fare from Portland to Bermuda will be approximately $55. This includes stateroom and meals.

For those interested in stopping a week or more in Bermuda, Eastern Steamship has made arrangements with leading hotels and tourist homes for an all-expense trip. The cost of this, of course, depends on the individual taste.

For the person whose vacation is limited, the Acadia's run to Bermuda makes a most inviting trip. It will leave Portland on Friday afternoon, arriving at New York Saturday morning. At four o'clock the same afternoon it sails for Bermuda, scheduled to dock at St. Georges Monday morning. It lays over there all day, returning to New York Monday night. This gives passengers a full day on the island.

Also, Eastern Steamship will operate from New York as it has in the past, an Easter and a Labor Day cruise to Bermuda. The Acadia will make the Easter trip with an eight-day stop at St. Georges, passengers being allowed to use the ship's staterooms for overnight accommodations. The St. John will have a seven-day stopover under the same conditions. Eastern Steamship has been granted this privilege from the Bermuda Governing Body whose right it is to make exceptions to the new legislation which states no American ship shall allow passengers to use staterooms for overnight accommodations while at dock in Bermuda.

The regular daily Boston-to-New York and New York-to-Boston service will operate as usual. Visitors to the World's Fair desiring to extend their travels to New England may leave New York at 5:30 p. m., and be in Boston the following morning.

* * *

The largest formal garden in North Carolina is the new $25,000 Sarah P. Duke Memorial garden at Duke University. The garden is arranged in a series of steppes with different flowers blooming on each level.

* * *

When delegates of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs to the General Federation Council meeting in San Francisco, May 8 to 14, make their transcontinental trip they will visit en route Chicago, Carlsbad Caverns, Albuquerque, Grand Canyon, Mt. Rubidoux, Los Angeles, Hollywood, Catalina Island, Yosemite National Park, San Francisco, and the World's Fair at New York, according to the Walter H. Wood Company of Boston, directors of the tour.

* * *

Increasing European tourist and West Indies cruise traffic have caused the Gdynia America Line to add to its passenger facilities at points on the corners of an inclusive American triangle—at Boston, New Orleans, and Los Angeles. At Boston the Gdynia America Line has doubled its previous accommodations.

* * *

While the "grand circle" bargain fares, to be inaugurated by American railroads April 28, were designed primarily to permit tourists to see both the New York and San Francisco expositions, they also will open the way for visits to most of the country's outstanding civic and scenic attractions, according to rail officials. F. S. McGinnis of Southern Pacific points out that a resident of New Orleans, for instance, traveling to San Francisco may enjoy stopovers at San Antonio, El Paso, Juarez, Mexico, Carlsbad Caverns Los Angeles and Hollywood.

* * *

Pullman cars as temporary "hotels" are being used to an ever-increasing extent, wherever local facilities are inadequate to meet peak demands. At the Natchez Pilgrimages the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Railway places a sleeper in an accessible spot for this purpose. This novel arrangement includes an all-expense tour from various points, using the Illinois Central to Memphis, where the "hotel-car" is boarded, reaching Natchez in the evening.

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The Pennsylvania Railroad carries in its trains daily about as many people as live in such a city as Cincinnati, Ohio, or Newark, N. J., or Indianapolis, Ind., with its suburbs, and every 24 hours these passengers ride a total of 13,000,000 miles, according to Train Talks, the railroad's pamphlet publication for distribution to its passengers.

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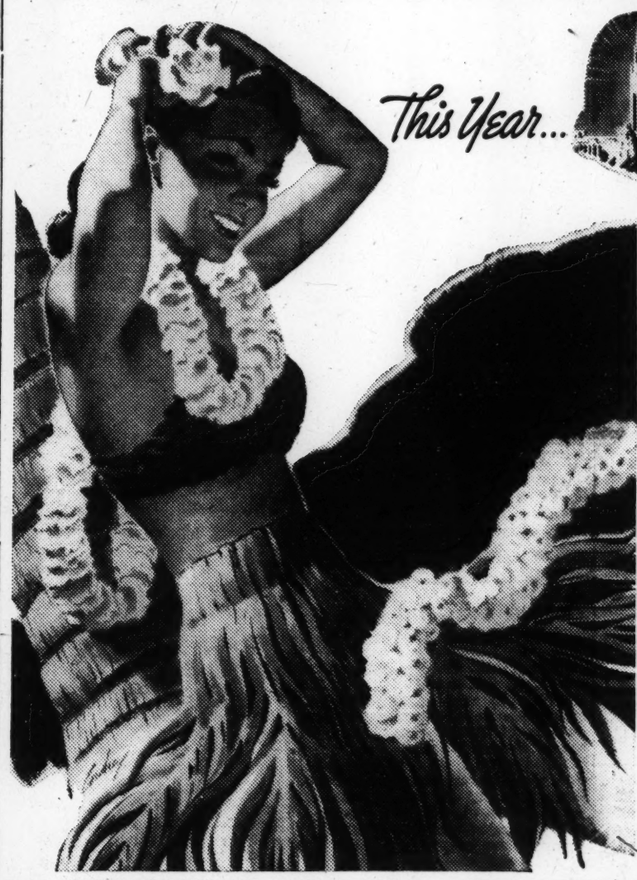
Travel



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When You Seek

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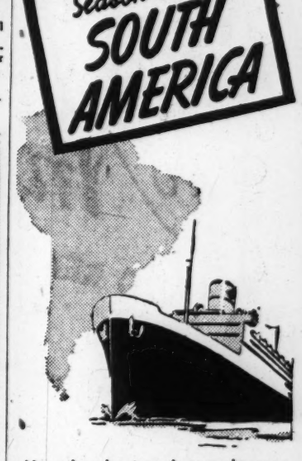

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Stimson Urges French, British U. S. Bar to Fascist Aggression

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—President Roosevelt's foreign policy efforts to invigorate general resistance to dictatorship aggression goes forward today backed by the enthusiastic indorsement of the last Republican Secretary of State.

Counterbalancing to some extent—this was its obvious purpose—the criticisms of Administration foreign policy voiced during last week's debate in the Senate was an open letter written by Henry L. Stimson, who occupied the State Department post in the Cabinet of President Hoover.

The letter boldly named Germany, Italy and Japan as the avowed and determined enemies of western civilization; argued that their advance can be halted only by a courageous and united stand against them; and proposed in effect a naval alliance between Britain, France and the United States to achieve this purpose.

Mr. Stimson qualified his position by criticizing Roosevelt domestic policy which he said tended to weaken foreign policy. But seldom has the foreign policy of one Administration received such wholehearted and vigorous support from a former Secretary of State of the opposing party.

Speaks Right Out

The letter stated in bold and explicit phrases all the veiled implications of recent Roosevelt statements regarding the international situation. Mr. Stimson painted an ominous picture of a German-Italian-Japanese attack on the western civilization of Britain, France and America.

He drew his moral from the events that preceded the outbreak of the World War in 1914 arguing that if Britain had made known its intention to support France at an earlier date was might have been averted.

"Today," he said, "the German mailed fist has far less velvet concealing it than in the years preceding 1914." "And," he added, "the German power is flanked by two other strong nations which speak the same language of force and use the same methods."

He said this combination not only is more powerful in the air than Britain and France combined but also "it is probably sufficiently strong at sea to pin down the British and French fleets to European waters, leaving exposed to the powerful Japanese fleet the whole western Pacific Ocean, including the English-speaking dominions of Australia, New Zealand and even western Canada, as well as the naval base at Singapore, which is the key to the protection of those regions."

Then, proceeding with complete candor and absence of diplomatic restraint, he added:

Where Defense Rests

"The defense against such joint action in Europe and Asia by the Fascist powers can ony be accomplished by the common action of the democracies including the United States. Should any one of these three nations attempt to remain isolated, the result would bid fair to be ultimate disaster to them all: on the other hand conviction on the part of the Fascist powers that such common action was in contemplation would be very potent to prevent the attack altogether."

Mr. Stimson devoted his most vehement and detailed argument to critics of "the affirmative policy of our government" who object that it is "needlessly irritating and antagonizing nations with whom otherwise we might safely live in peace and that we are meddling with what really does not concern us."

To such critics he cited Manchuria, China, Ethiopia, Spain, Austria and Czecho-Slovakia as showing us "the error of likening modern Fascism to a domestic system with which the rest of the world can live in peace." He accused Fascism of causing "a serious moral deterioration" which "gives powerful confirmation of the basic unfitness of such a system for organized international life."

This condition in his stated opinion "strongly suggests that in our modern interdependent world Lincoln's saying holds true, that a house so divided against itself cannot permanently stand."

To the objection that an affirmative policy will drag us into war he set forth the counter argument that if a war comes, the United States will probably be dragged into it, and that, therefore, the only way to keep out of war is to prevent it. He held that a policy of "timid expediency" resulting in the isolationism of any one of the three great democracies would invite war. He argued that an attitude of firm resistance is proper and essential. And he approved the adoption of such an attitude by the United States.

In fact, in connection with this last point, Mr. Stimson suggested that because of America's geographic position of security it "can with safety speak unwelcome truths or do unwelcome acts, which it might be extremely hazardous for a weaker European neighbor of the dictator, either to do or utter."

"Recent events have indicated that such activity by us may produce extremely wholesome reactions in the cause of peace," he added.

The net effect of this forthright speaking by Mr. Stimson on the political situation here will not be fully apparent for some time. At the moment it is safe to say only that while it may tend to further alarm isolationist sentiment in Congress, it will also tend to prevent any development of a united Republican attack on administration foreign policy.

There have been indications that some leading Republicans would like to make an issue of foreign policy. William R. Castle, now Assistant to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee who was Mr. Stimson's Undersecretary of State, has launched a succession of attacks on the Hull-Roosevelt policies. Mr. Stimson's complete indorsement of those policies tends to head off crystallization of a Republican attack as such. His suggestion of "the common action of the naval power" of Britain, France and the United States, is scarcely calculated to allay uneasiness in the Senate.

Reich Centralizes Cotton Importing In One Huge Firm

BREMEN (AP)—Centralization of Germany's imports in the hands of one newly-established firm, Bremer Baumwoll A.-G., was announced March 6.

All German cotton import firms have a share in the new company which was capitalized at 10,000,000 marks (nominally $4,000,000).

The purpose of the centralization, it was said, was to assign orders to countries such as those in the Near East and Middle Orient which are prepared to take German industrial wares in payment.

Coutries which have taken goods in exchange for cotton in the past will not suffer under the new setup, the announcement said.

Smith Expected To Direct Budget

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—State Budget Director Harold D. Smith, an appointee of former Gov. Frank Murphy, who is now United States Attorney General, confirmed reports that he may become Federal Budget Director, disclosing that President Roosevelt had offered him the position.

If Mr. Smith is appointed, he will succeed Lewis W. Douglas, who resigned in 1934. Since then, Daniel W. Bell has been Acting Director. Mr. Bell was reported to have asked to be relieved. It is said that Attorney General Murphy recommended Mr. Smith for a budget post.

Saito Funeral Ship Named

WASHINGTON (AP) — Admiral Claude Bloch designated the heavy cruiser Astoria as the warship to carry the ashes of former Ambassador Hirosi Saito back to Japan. The Astoria, a new-type 10,000-ton cruiser, will leave Annapolis March 18.

Measure to Fix N. Y. Milk Prices Is Up for Action

ALBANY, N. Y., March 7 (AP)—Placing of milk price-fixing powers with the State Agriculture Commissioner was proposed today to maintain "adequate" price levels in the "emergency" caused by invalidation of some phases of statutory milk control.

Democratic Assemblyman Arthur Wachtel, Bronx County, put before the legislature a bill which would empower the Commissioner to set prices for New York's $2,000,000,000 milk industry, based on findings of a proposed Milk Economic Council "of not less than 11 or more than 15 members."

He urged its enactment as "emergency legislation pending final determination on Rogers-Allen law machinery." A Supreme Court's recent invalidation of price-fixing provisions of the Rogers-Allen law, which authorized producers and dealers to bargain collectively on the price to be paid the former, was followed by a Federal Court decision declaring a State-Federal milk marketing agreement unconstitutional.

N. Y. Milk Diverted

NEW YORK (AP)—More than half a million quarts of milk were diverted from the metropolitan area March 6 as upstate farmers continued efforts to force a "holdout" minority of city dealers to sign contracts continuing provisions of the invalidated Federal-State Milk Marketing Pact.

Ralph C. Norton, Chairman of the Central Milk Producers Sales Agencies Committee, said approximately 40,000 quarts more than March 5 were diverted from the city.

More than half of the city's 80 distributors, representing upward of 80 per cent of the distribution, have signed the agreement.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. (AP) — Dairy farmers, seeking to force dealer compliance with an invalidated Federal-State marketing agreement, March 7 aimed a blow at injunctions restraining co-operatives from withholding milk from distributors.

Members of the Lafayette Producers Co-operative said they were acting "solely as individuals" in withholding milk from the Cooperdale Dairy, Inc., at Forest Hills, L. I.

The dairymen denied their action violated an injunction obtained by the Forest Hills dealer restraining the Lafayette Co-operative from interfering with its supply of milk.

Wage Rises Forced For All Italians By Rising Living Costs

ROME (AP)—All workers in Italian private industry and commerce were given wage increases March 7, ranging from 5 to 10 per cent, to meet higher living costs.

The increases were agreed upon by Fascist employers and workers' syndicates, under the auspices of the Minister of Corporations.

The steadily mounting cost of living in Italy is attributed by Italians generally to the Fascist economic self-sufficiency program and Italian military expenditures, including those for sending troops to Spain.

Pennsylvania Minister's Flock Used Talents Well

SHAMOKIN, Pa. (AP)—Dollar bills the Rev. Waldeman Rutan distributed to his congregation a month ago after preaching of the Parable of the Talents have returned almost five-fold.

The rector asked the 111 persons who received the bills to "put them to work" in the interest of their church—the Trinity Episcopal. He gave them the month to increase the money as much as possible—and send it back in sealed envelopes.

He told his congregation $511 had been returned, with some of the original bills still unreceived.

The Camera Views the News

Wide World

Students Take to the Air

Answering the request of President Roosevelt for 20,000 new pilots to augment his emergency national defense program a group of students from Miami University, Miami, Fla., take to the air. The earphones of the student group are connected with a two-way radio system as they receive instruction.

Wide World

Invitation From Golden Gate Fair

Consuls from Latin-American countries joined to radiocast greetings to their homelands from the General Electric International Radio Station W6XBE at the Golden Gate International Exposition on Treasure Island. Left to right the consuls are: Gen. Alfredo de Leon of Colombia; Mario Illanes of Chile; Alfredo Polzen of Brazil; Humberto Palza of Bolivia; and Martin Luis Drago of Argentina.

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Col. Edwin M. Watson

Better known to all Washingtonians as "Pa" Watson, he will be retired from the Army as a Brigadier General to become a member of the President's secretarial staff in place of James Roosevelt.

Details, see Intimate Message, Page 1.

Mrs. Paul Sturman **Mrs. Miloslav Janouch**

Mrs. Sturman, who is Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary Committee for the Czecho-Slovak Room just opened at the University of Pittsburgh's Cathedral of learning, and Mrs. Janouch are both in native Czecho-Slovak costume.

Czecho-Slovak Room Opens On Masaryk's Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, March 7—Czecho-Slovaks of the Pittsburgh District took the occasion of the birthday of the late President-Liberator, Thomas G. Masaryk to dedicate today the Czecho-Slovak room in the University of Pittsburgh's Cathedral of Learning. The room, planned by Bohumil Salama, one of the leading architects of Prague, is one of the most beautiful of the series of nationality rooms which feature the first floor of the Cathedral of Learning.

Woodwork in the room is of larch, characteristic of the Carpathian Mountain valleys in Slovakia. The rosy hue and highly developed grain of the wood has been brought out by hand applications of linseed oil. In addition, the beamed ceiling has been decorated in the fashion of the old Slovak churches with the native flowers of Czecho-Slovakia. Carved notches on the beams and the bay window pilasters are painted red and green and ornamented with Slovak geometrical figures.

Plaster walls are mellow white, decorated with colorful Moravian designs of trees which grow flowers as well as leaves, birds with gay plumage, insects with irridescent wings, and are the work of Karel Svolinsky, one of the most famous Czecho-Slovakian artists, who spent two months in Pittsburgh decorating the room.

In the niche at the rear of the room above a quaint Slovak bench is painted a tree-of-life design whose color and design bespeak the ancient Persian origin of Czecho-Slovak art. In front of the tree design is a framed illuminated parchment—the Proclamation of Charles IV, King of Bohemia and Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, when he founded the University of Prague in 1348.

The furniture of the room is of oak. Seats of chairs are upholstered in red leather. Panels of the professor's desk and the entrance door are of magnificent "intarsio" or inlay such as are found in the palaces of the Czech Renaissance.

Ceiling portraits of outstanding Czech and Slovak personalities were painted by Richard Wiesner of Prague. The bronze relief of Masaryk above the blackboard in the front of the room is the work of O. Spaniel, one-time rector of the National Academy of Art in Prague.

Danish Royal Couple Sail for London On Their Way to U. S.

COPENHAGEN, March 7 (AP)—Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark and Crown Princess Ingrid—often called Europe's most democratic royal couple—sailed for London today on the first stage of a trip to the United States.

They are due to reach London tomorrow. They will visit with the Princess' grandfather, the Duke of Connaught, until next Monday, when they are to sail from Southampton aboard the Danish liner Canada for California.

They are due at San Pedro, April 6, and will visit Los Angeles, San Francisco, Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Boulder Dam, Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Chicago, Racine, Detroit, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York City, Hyde Park, N. Y., and Washington. They will be the guests of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Hyde Park and in New York they will open the Danish Building at the World's Fair. They will sail from New York May 10.

The visit will be their first to the United States. Their love of the sea made them decide to take the ocean trip through the Panama Canal instead of going directly to New York.

Soviet Army Total Placed at 1,800,000

MOSCOW (AP) — Pravda, Communist Party organ, published German figures March 5 giving the peace-time strength of the Soviet Russian Army as 1,800,000 men.

The figures were taken from a German military magazine but the fact that they were published here without comment indicated that the Soviet Government was not unwilling to have Russian and foreign readers take them seriously.

The same tabulation also showed an increase in Soviet air strength from 6,000 to 9,000 warplanes betwen 1936 and 1938.

It gave no naval figures but credited the Soviet Union with 30,000 light machine-guns, 23,000 heavy machine-guns, 1,600 pieces of heavy artillery, and between 6,000 and 10,000 tanks.

Medical Association Sees Huge Bureaucracy in Insurance Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A huge new bureaucracy with a personnel nearly as big as the Post Office Department would be set up by the adoption of compulsory sickness insurance covering the entire population of the United States, it is pointed out here at the headquarters of the American Medical Association, which is opposed to certain forms of state medicine.

The suggestion of a system of state compulsory insurance organizations covering the 130,000,000 population of the United States was presented in the National Health Program, made public last summer by a Federal Government committee and recently submitted to Congress by the President.

Probably as many as 200,000 participants—100,000 doctors and an administrative staff of another 100,000—would be required in a nationwide compulsory insurance organization, according to A. M. A. estimates. These are based on experience in Germany, the only major country from which full statistics on this system are available.

With its 267,000 employees, the Post Office is the largest of the civilian departments in the Federal Government, the entire civilian personnel of which numbers 825,000.

Other Drawbacks

Beyond the multiplication of state employees, the American Medical Association finds in the bureaucracy of compulsory sickness insurance a series of other drawbacks, including:

Filling of many compulsory sickness insurance jobs by politicians as part of the state political patronage.

Use of the personnel of the medical bureaucracy as a political machine.

Building up of an enormous system of red tape in the making of reports, etc.

Time of doctors improperly taken up by clerical work required in bureaucratic machine, and thus diverted from the attention that otherwise could be given to patients.

Over-standardization of medical methods.

Expense of the non-medical side of treatment unnecessarily ballooned.

Doctors in system abnormally forced into politics to protect their interests.

Minimum of Care

In return for all this organization, regimentation and expense, the American Medical Association notes that ordinarily the insurance payments are so low that as a rule they can yield only the minimum of medical care.

To finance such a colossal enterprise the employee would be compelled to see something deducted from his weekly pay, the employer would be forced to make a similar contribution, and since more money would still be needed, the state government would have to levy extra taxes to make up the balance of the cost of the system.

The commonest procedure in countries with compulsory insurance follows this model. If payroll taxes were omitted, general taxes would have to be boosted away up to meet the bill.

"With politics as it is, a big state insurance system would inevitably lead to a big political machine," commented Dr. R. G. Leland, Director of the Bureau of Medical Economics of the A. M. A. "The insurance organization could easily be diverted to political patronage and control.

"Standards of proficiency would give way before political preferment, as politicians, taking every advantage of the system, put their own friends in positions of importance.

"The cost of supporting all the administrative machinery involved would add a large new and unnecessary outlay to the medical expense of the country.

Costs Enormous

"The costs alone of collecting the weekly insurance assessments, including the checking up of delinquents, etc., would be enormous. The social security annuity system has brought together the cards of 45,000,000 individuals—the largest collection of the kind ever made. If card records should be required under compulsory sickness insurance for our 130,000,000 population, the task would be nearly three times as big.

"Careful study of insurance systems abroad shows that the dangers and drawbacks foreseen here are not theoretical.

"In Germany prior to Hitler the collectors of the insurance societies, going into every locality, comprised the political machine that got out the vote of the Social Democratic party when it was in office. One of the first things Hitler did was to take over the insurance organization and make it a cog in his own political machine.

"The volume of red tape prior to Hitler became baffling to the physicians in the insurance system. New rules were issued so fast that even the ordinary card catalogues could not hold them. The regulations of today are contained in a volume of 568 pages, and additional rules continue to pour out. The English book of regulations contains 367 pages.

"Just to keep up with the system, a doctor has to give an undue amount of his time to paper work. The physician who is devoted to his practice ordinarily does not like to take on the clerical duties of the system. Some countries require some reports in triplicate. Under Hitler, Germany is setting up clerical offices to lighten the paper work of the physicians.

Into Politics

"The insurance system also throws the doctors more into politics than is customary in countries where private practice is the rule, as in the United States. Where the conditions of their practice are fixed by the state, they have to go more to the state. In Germany and England doctors have been forced into politics to fight for their pay and for other improvements.

"While in some foreign countries the medical situation was so unfortunate that almost anything including compulsory insurance would make for betterment, in the United States the present medical facilities are so abundant and of such high quality as to make unnecessary the imposition of a foreign system which, if imported here, would lead to injurious consequences."

In Germany the insurance doctors numbered 32,000 in 1930, serving an estimated 45,000,000 of the total population of 65,000,000, notes the American Medical Association. The administrative personnel was somewhat larger, standing at 37,000.

As the total number of employees of the 48 American states is around 333,000, creation of a compulsory sickness insurance bureaucracy of 200,000 participants would jump the personnel of state services by 60 per cent.

Steady Decline Reported In Labor Act Violations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Enlightened self-interest on the part of employers and better organization among workers have grown to the extent that violations of the National Labor Relations Act are rapidly becoming "only an unpleasant memory," according to Mrs. Elinore M. Herrick, in her report on the operations of the second regional office of the Board from 1935 through 1938, made public here yesterday. The jurisdiction of the regional office extends over New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

"We have now reached the point at which our major tasks are: (a) to improve administrative technique; (b) to interpret the law, and (c) to win support for its basic principles," Mrs. Herrick declares.

"The concrete achievements of those years," she continues, "are measured in terms of cases settled by agreement, of workers reinstated with back pay after discriminatory discharge, of company-dominated unions disestablished, leaving the workers free to organize according to their own desires, and of collective bargaining carried on in good faith, with resultant agreements as to working conditions and the establishment of machinery for the peaceful adjudication of disputes which are bound to arise from time to time even under liberal managerial policy and the wisest union leadership.

Changes Brought

"Less easy to define are the changes that those years have brought about in our administration of the Act. During the early days, when we were attacked on every side, we were constantly on the defense fighting each step of the way to enforce the law. It was only natural that the atmosphere surrounding the Act became charged with hostility. This unwholesome atmosphere, happily, has been largely dissipated, since the constitutionality of the act has been upheld and since employers have begun to accept the basic principles of the law."

The Regional Board has thus "moved to the constructive position of interpreting the statute, of educating employers as to their responsibilities under the act and of educating labor unions as to the responsibilities and limitations their very protection by the law implies," Mrs. Herrick says.

"The employer has a right to have the union's claim to represent a majority proved and has a right to a reasonable time for consideration of the union demands," she continued. "The unions have a right to expect that collective bargaining in good faith will ensue and will result in some orderly procedure for determining working conditions."

The New York region handled 3,346 cases, or one-fifth of the total cases handed by the other 21 regional offices, Mrs. Herrick revealed, adding that 90.4 per cent of these cases had been closed.

"In marked contrast to the frequent injunctions of earlier days 1,525 cases, or 50.4 per cent, of those closed locally have been settled by peaceful and orderly agreements resulting from informal conferences held by the labor board with parties to the dispute," she says.

Big Improvement

Mrs. Herrick reports a "great improvement" in co-operation of employers with the Board, "for employers, recently, have almost without exception been willing to facilitate our inquiry into the facts surrounding the alleged violation," she says.

Out of a total of 1,483 strikes handled by the National Board in this four year period, 364 were in the New York region. the Regional Director reports, adding that there were 10 per cent fewer strikes in this region in 1938 compared with 1937. Of these, 64.7 per cent were settled satisfactorily.

"It is important for future harmonious relationships that a dispute be adjusted before ill-will has become deeply rooted," she says. "Our administrative processes in the second region have been speeded up. This shorter time means, of course, less hardship to the workers and less suspense and anxiety to the employers—also less expense to them where back pay may be involved.

"In the cases now being brought to the board we find an increasing number in which we must point out to the unions the necessity of exhausting all their other remedies before filing charges with the National Labor Relations Board. The Board has held that violation of a contract may not be considered a violation of the act. . . . Here, again, our function becomes largely educational."

Tax Tokens Hoarded

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — The Alabama Revenue Department appealed March 6 to "token hoarders" to send in excess supplies of the aluminum sales-tax tokens and get cash for them.

Commissioner John Curry explained there was an acute shortage of tokens in several parts of the State— but he was no help in figuring out why anyone should hoard the things.

An Invitation

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Fasting of Gandhi Had British Rule As Real Objective

RAJKOT, India, March 7 (AP)—Mohandas K. Gandhi this afternoon ended his fast after 98 hours. The British Viceroy of India, the Marquis of Linlithgow, intervened in Mr. Gandhi's dispute with the ruler of Rajkot, Thakore Saheb Shri Dharmendrasinhji.

Settlement of the dispute — Mr. Gandhi sought more democratic forms of government—was regarded as another significant victory for the leader of millions of Indians.

Mr. Gandhi was rejoined March 6 by his wife, who was released from jail despite rejection of a previous offer of freedom.

Details of the messages which Mr. Gandhi and Lord Linlithgow exchanged were not made public, but those who knew Mr. Gandhi felt they gave cause for optimism.

It was understood the ruler of Rajkot State agreed to fulfill his original promise to set up an Advisory Council whose purpose would be to suggest ways of introducing a democratic government.

Mr. Gandhi started the fast when he and the ruler failed to agree on representation on the Council. Mr. Gandhi alleged the Thakore broke the original promise to set up the Council when he demanded representation for interests not belonging to Mr. Gandhi's Congress Party.

Lord Linlithgow undertook to guarantee that the ruler of Rajkot would set up the Council, and promised to refer to the Chief Justice of India Mr. Gandhi's charge of breach of faith and any future dispute regarding the proposed reforms.

Civil disobedience prisoners held in Rajkot since Mr. Gandhi started his campaign were released.

Oregon Laborites Refuse to Load Iron for Japan

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—The protest of the Chinese against scrap iron shipments to Japan came to a head here March 7 when longshoremen respected a picket line of 500 Portland Chinese and refused to load the metal on the Greek steamer Ann Strathatos.

The Waterfront Employers' Association sent a demand to the Labor Relations Committee of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union for a conference March 8 and at the same time the Portland Ministerial Association adopted a resolution endorsing and supporting the longshoremen.

One dealer announced he would discontinue buying or selling scrap iron for the Japanese market.

If the Labor Relations Committee of the Union fails to settle the dispute, Samuel B. Weinstein, Federal arbiter, probably will be asked to make a decision. Should his decision fail to end the tie-up, E. S. Coates, President of the Portland Employers, said his Association would appeal to the Pacific Coast Waterfront Employers.

At Astoria, Mr. Weinstein ruled that longshoremen violated their contract when they refused to work a similar cargo.

Loading of wheat on the steamer Ordangorm was held up inadvertently two hours by the Chinese picket line.

At Marshfield, where longshoremen were back at work after a similar picket line was withdrawn from the Greek steamer Kostis, some of the pickets demanded that the Coos Bay Port Commission refuse further scrap iron for shipment to Japan, as was done at Astoria.

Belgium: King Seeks Constitutional Safeguard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, March 7—Determination of King Leopold of the Belgians to keep his country's Constitution intact and preserve King's consultative rights emerges as the underlying factor in the dissolution of Parliament here.

In a letter to Premier Hubert Pierlot, a few hours before Parliawas dissolved, the King dealt with almost unprecedented vigor upon the neglect of "constitutional principles" in Belgium.

Complaining of misue of the executive power, the letter said the King "often has been obliged to sanction decisions in which he had no part."

And referring to rumors of the King's intervention in politics, King Leopold wrote that he was "forbidden to use the same means as everybody else in defense of his opinions and actions."

King Leopold's letter, which the King authorized Mr. Pierlot to publish if it would "enhance the country's well being," declared constitutional principles were being ignored, responsibilities avoided, and the work of the executive no longer was proceeding on constitutional lines.

The King's letter, which was broadcast, created a political sensation. The criticism from the young King was termed the severest ever made by a member of the royal family of parliamentary methods of the country.

Plea to People

It concluded with an exhortation to the people to concentrate "on essential problems, helping solve them with a spirit of comprehensive and national solidarity."

Politically, the handling of three main questions led to the Government's fall—first the serious financial situation which it is claimed necessitated a 5 per cent wage and salary cut for all State officials, second, the problem of cultural autonomy for the Flemish portion of Belgium's population, and third, the case of Dr. Adrian Martens, an "Activist" of wartime German sympathy, whose appointment by the Government as a member of the Royal Flemish Academy of Medicine evoked protest from the French-speaking Walloons and led to fall of Dr. Paul Spaak's Cabinet on Feb. 15.

After some vain attempts, Dr. Pierlot formed a Cabinet in the last week of February. As soon as he came before Parliament it became clear that the Martens case had been pushed to the background by the more urgent and important problems of a social nature connected with the perilous financial and economic plight of the country. The Socialists saw that the Prime Minister was not willing to postpone wage cuts and Socialist Ministers withdrew their support from the Government, and just a week after its formation the Cabinet of Dr. Pierlot ended.

Cabinet Falls

After that Eugene Soudan tried for a week to form a Government based on the Roman Catholic Party, the Socialist Party, and the Liberal Party. His effort failed because of the Liberal opposition to his formula concerning the proposed commission of investigation into the Martens case. The subsequent attempt by Mr. Soudan after Adolphe Max, Liberal Burgomaster of Brussels had refused, was to form a two-party Cabinet with the Roman Catholics and the Socialists. But this also failed due to the Socialists' persistent opposition to any salary or wage cuts and the deflationary policy in general, which the Roman Catholics had stated was to be their condition for collaboration.

So the King had no other choice, all possibilities having been exhausted, than to dissolve Parliament and to decree the elections for the Chamber on April 2 and for the Senate on April 12.

The King, however, sounded a warning note in his letter to the Prime Minister saying that the country had been brought into this deplorable situation through recent political errors.

The King addressed an appeal to all citizens to seek a loyal and mutual understanding looking toward national unity so urgently needed in view of the great international problems.

Both the Roman Catholics and the Socialists expect to gain in the new elections. The Roman Catholics expect to derive electoral profits from the decline of the Fascist-inclined "Rexist" movement. The "Rexists" are expected to make a very poor showing at the elections, especially now that the Flemish section of "Rexist" movement is in a decline as the result of Léon Degrelle's attitude in the Martens case.

The socialists expect to gain because of their strong opposition to the wage-cut proposal. On other hand both Roman Catholics and Socialists are not extremely happy about the forthcoming elections because they fear that just as it happened to the "Rexist" Party their parties may also suffer because of the Flemish-Walloon controversy and may split into independent Flemish and Walloon Parties.

Roosevelt Accepts Medal

WASHINGTON, March 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt accepted the American Hebrew medal March 6 with a statement that Americans were a unit in advocating freedom of religion.

The medal, for outstanding service in 1938 in promoting better understanding between Christian and Jews, was presented by Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson on behalf of an award committee of 55 persons representing all faiths.

Replying, the President said: "I am proud to receive this award. And I like the broad spirit of good will which prompts the bestowal. I like also to think that no matter how diverse and conflicting and mutually contradictory our views may be on any number of questions and policies — there remains one issue upon which we are in complete accord.

"Embodied in the federal constitution and ingrained in our hearts and souls is the national conviction that every man has an inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience.

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George Washington's Railroad

THEY call it George Washington's Railroad, because it follows the valleys of the rivers—the James, the Greenbrier, the New, and the Great Kanawha—which Washington dreamed of canalling into a continuous waterway to unite the Chesapeake with the Ohio.

For decades, I have ridden its main line from either New York or Philadelphia or Washington out to the Ohio Valley. To its regular travelers, Number Three has as much individuality among trains as Fifth Avenue has among streets—associations can warm even digits into individuality. When I first took this train, its cars were yellow, the train a long sash of bright color amidst the dark cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad whose guest it was between New York and Washington. You couldn't miss it, and you didn't want to, for it took you where you very much wanted to go. Chances are you knew the porter, George or Will. Your Pullman car, "Kenova" or "Gauley," would probably be an old friend, too. And among the passengers were always friends and acquaintances. The ride on Number Three was a preview of home. It brought into the large station of a large city a whiff of the graciousness of the country through which it traveled, the courtesy and friendliness of employees which have earned it the sobriquet of "The Railroad With a Heart."

You went to bed in the North; you woke up in the South. During the night, the long yellow train had flicked you out of the coastal plain of the thickly-populated industrial East into the mountains of the Old West, where a town was sometimes little more than a small frame station, a water tank and a few corn-patched cabins precariously hung on the side of the mountain. As a boy wild with the excitement of change, I always got up early, and I still do. I still like to feel the cold or the coolness of the climb over Alleghenies, to watch the gentle pastoral Greenbrier Valley give place at Hinton to that of the wilder, more spectacular New River, where the rapid fall of the gradient foams the river around boulders huge as houses, and the train s-curves around the feet of the mountains, the puffing engine in sight ahead. Then, after two hours of coasting down the canyons of New River, losing elevation with every click of the wheels, the train passes Kanawha Falls, the entrance of the Gauley, and sweeps into and down the older wider, valley of the Kanawha. Surely it is the most beautiful train trip east of the Rockies, and many times I have enjoyed sitting beside one who has never seen it before, watching him wonder why he had never known before of scenery so magnificent and so near.

* * *

AND NOW THE sound of any train, any where, any time may summon memories of those trips. The long drawn-out suspiration of airbrakes, released after they have clenched steel wheels to immobility, can cut me back to the flash of Number Three in and out of the tunnel of the old West Philadelphia Station to take on passengers. The sharp labored puff-puff of a shunting engine in the night can transport me instantly any number of miles through that night to the C. & O.'s division point of Clifton Forge, where the line from Washington meets the line from Richmond which follows the route along the winding James projected by General Washington. There, any number of times, I have heard just that same sharp puff-puff, as the yard engine hauled off half the train to cut a diner or a sleeper in or out of Number Three. In the far-off shriek of a train in full spate, I can hear the echo of the magnificent mountain-reverberated whistle of Number Three as she grrrrs across the bridge over Porter's Hollow and thunders down upon Charleston's small yellow brick station. As many times as I have heard that whistle, as boy, as youth, as man, both on and off the train, my heart always beats momentarily faster in response to even the memory of its triumph, and always will so beat.

* * *

LAST SUMMER, I crossed Kentucky on the Illinois Central. At Louisville, I changed to George Washington's Railroad. When I boarded the Pullman, it was almost deserted, and the drone of the electric fan was loud in the stillness of the steel car. At once that sound took me back thirty years; and I was not on Number Four going east, but on Number Three, going west to spend a few weeks of the summer at home.

Now, as I ride Number Three, I think not only of the associations of previous goings, but also of the memories of the valleys through which the railroad runs. Long before any white man visited them, the buffalo annually traipsed up these valleys, moving north up the Mississippi, east up the Ohio, and east again up the Kanawha and New River valleys to the salt licks on the western slopes of the Alleghenies. Indian and explorer and trapper followed their trails. The early settlers moved west over the same route. Stage and Conestoga wagon joined pack and saddle horse, when the Kanawha Turnpike was opened in 1829, two hundred miles of twenty-two-foot-wide road, from Covington on Jackson River (a tributary of the eastward-flowing James) to the entrance of the Big Sandy into the Ohio. The Turnpike crossed the Kanawha at Charleston. Below St. Albans, where the Kanawha turns north, the Turnpike left the river, as the railroad does today, to cut due west across the country to what is now the town of Catlettsburg and the mouth of the Big Sandy. Today the railroad crosses the Big Sandy and turns down the south side of the gracious Ohio Valley to Cincinnati. But, a hundred years ago, the Lewisburg stage stopped at the mouth of the Big Sandy. There (not unwillingly, I fancy, after one hundred and eighty miles of mountain jolt) the stage's passengers got out to embark on Ohio steamers.

But not all the traffic in the Kanawha Valley was by road. In 1820 the "Albert Donnally" ascended the Kanawha to Charleston, and thereafter steamboats competed with stage between Charleston and the Ohio. Until a few years ago, you could still travel between Charleston and Pittsburgh to the north and Cincinnati to the west by river packet. Now the towboats push coal barges between the Kanawha and those two cities, but there is no more passenger service.

* * *

AND SO, IF you are at all history-conscious, you see, as you ride George Washington's railroad, the pageant of transportation which lies behind the present air-conditioned trains of the C. & O. Canoe, canalboat, packet form the frieze of the waterways; saddle and pack horses, stage, Conestoga wagons, that of the roads. You can hear, too, if your ears are tuned to the wave lengths of the past. You can hear the headlong rush of the speech of the Irish immigrant who labored on the canal from Richmond to Buchanan, now part of the C. & O.'s southern right of way. You can hear the shouts of the men who carved the Kanawha Turnpike across a recalcitrant country, the songs of the Negroes who drove the steel of the railroad which took over the business of the stages:

Drivin' steel, (Huh), drivin' steel, (Huh),
Drivin' steel, boys, is hard work, I know.

The settlers, too, had their songs. There was many a "ballet" sung, like "The Girl I Left on New River," by the generations of settlers who watched the James River Company's scheme for an east-west route turn from canal, riverway, and turnpike into continuous parallel lines of shining steel.

HORACE REYNOLDS

No Costume Books Then

STUDY of illuminated MSS. or sculpture of early times requires care and knowledge if the information they contain is to be absorbed without error. For example, it is difficult to distinguish between the ordinary fashionable dress of his time which an artist may portray, and the occasional differences which he may introduce when depicting some Biblical characters, or a "fancy" costume of his own invention. Again, it has to be remembered that the practice of clothing in "modern" dress any representation of people of ancient times was almost universal among illuminators and sculptors during the Early Ages and Mediaeval days.

Archaeologists should be thanked for these anachronisms: they give valuable information about the costume of the period *in which the artist lived*. The explanation is that fashion changed so seldom and so slowly, that for long periods the younger generation wore very much the same style of dress as the older (this was the *rule*, not the exception); therefore, an artist whose father or even grandfather dressed as he did himself, imagined that the same style had been handed down for centuries. He believed that men and women living two or six centuries earlier must have dressed in the same way. There were no costume books in those days.

One shudders to think how the archaeologist of future centuries may be handicapped in his researches by discovery of records of such stage presentations as the Georgian productions of Shakespeare in powdered wigs and "square cuts," and the present Neo-Georgian versions of the same dramatist's work in plus-fours and bowlers.—From Introduction to "Costumes and Fashions," by HERBERT NORRIS. (New York: Dutton.)

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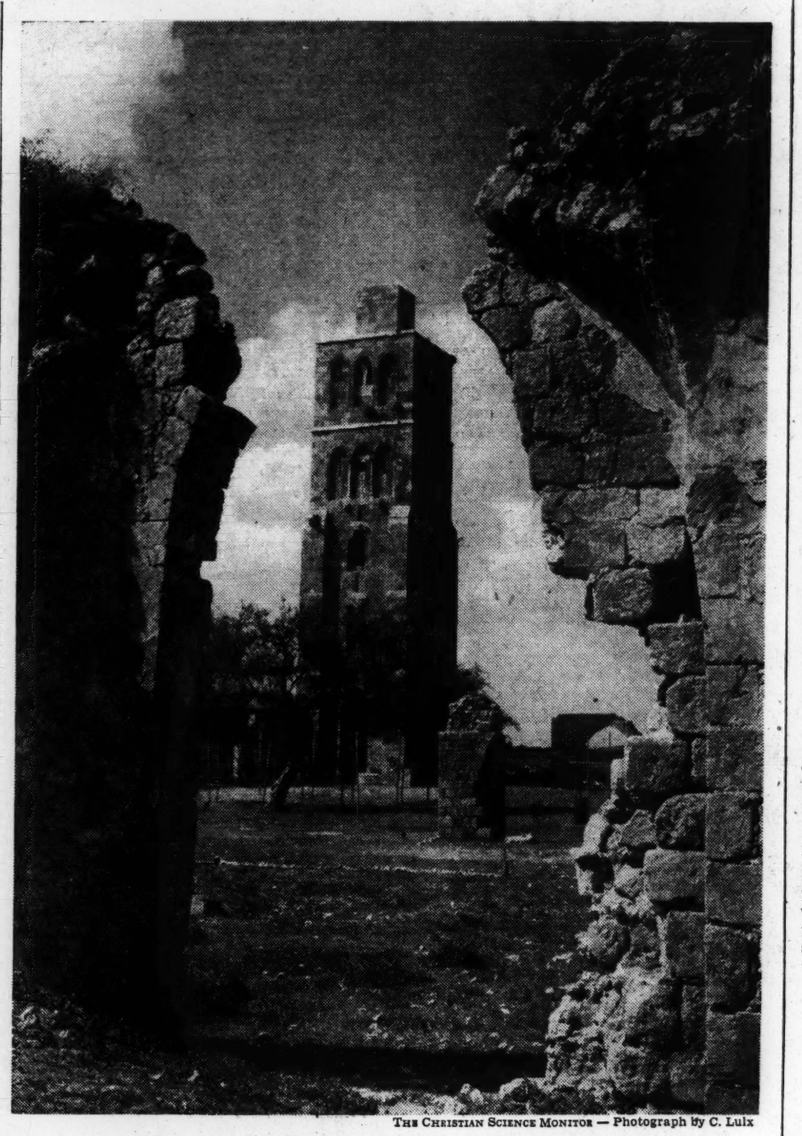

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by C. Lulx

THE OLD CRUSADER TOWER, NEAR RAMLEH, PALESTINE

THE little Palestinian city of Ramleh is about fourteen miles from Jaffa. Suleiman, the Caliph of Damascus, A. D. 716, was the probable founder of Ramleh, which is full of Biblical and historical interest: when Richard Coeur de Lion made it his headquarters as a Crusader in 1191, it was the second city in Palestine.

Through many centuries what is known as the Tower of Ramleh has stood under the intense blue of the Palestine skies. An Arabic inscription over the door dates from the period of the Mameluke princes (1318), but many authorities ascribe the tower to the Crusaders. It is also called the Tower of the Forty Martyrs, and the Tower of the Companions of the Prophet—meaning Mohammed. Above the doorway are five stories with beautiful little windows, and at the corner of the Tower are slender buttresses. The top was added in 1652, and is reached by one hundred and ten steps. There are wide views from the summit. All around here the land is filled with records of Bible stories. Before the days of the Crusaders there were many Christians living in Ramleh and several of their churches were in existence.

Humor in Music

IT IS interesting to observe that Beethoven was also the discoverer of humor in music, humor in the Shakespearean sense—that is, not merely the farcical and the comic but the higher type of humor that touches the soul, provoking laughter mixed with tenderness. Humor of this kind comes as a result of realizing the futility of most human endeavors and rising above them by laughing at them, not in cynical derision but in compassion. This quality hardly exists in music before Beethoven. Mozart and Gluck have almost no humor of this type, though Mozart is sometimes witty. Bach excels occasionally in very jocose tone-painting of a realistic type, but without Beethoven's transcendental flight of imagination and emotional profundity. Haydn's music is full of jokes, often clever, and of rustic quaintness, naïve or apparently naïve traits that make one smile or laugh. But Beethoven's humor transcends the rather narrow realism of his predecessors. For the first time in music, gaiety, boisterous fun, even burlesque revelry do not stop at imitation but penetrate beyond outward appearance to the emotions that cause them. — From "Music, History, and Ideas," by HUGO LEICHTENTRITT. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.)

Praktisches Christentum

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ES HAT nie einen praktischeren Menschen gegeben als Jesus von Nazareth. Niemand hat besser verstanden als er, wie die Menschen über ihr Denken Herr sein müssen, damit sie sich bei jedem rechtmäßigen Unternehmen eines unausbleiblichen Erfolgs erfreuen können—des gottverordneten und gottgeschützten Erfolgs, den die Welt werder geben noch nehmen kann. Er sagte (Luk. 10, 19): „Sehet, ich habe euch Macht gegeben, zu treten auf Schlangen und Skorpione, und über alle Gewalt des Feindes; und nichts wird euch beschädigen".

Weil Jesus das klare und unerschütterliche Verständnis des Wesens und der Eigenschaften Gottes und der Tatsache hatte, daß der wirkliche Mensch Gottes geliebter Sohn ist, konnte er „gewaltig" reden (Matth. 7, 29). Er stellte keine Theorien auf; er hegte keine Vermutungen. Er verstand die ewige Wahrheit des Seins; und seine mächtigen Werke waren das Ergebnis seines Verständnisses der Wahrheit und der Liebe.

Keine Predigt, die je gehalten wurde, enthält praktischere Anweisung zu erfolgreichem täglichen Leben als Jesu Bergpredigt. Als er sagte (Matth. 5, 48): „Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein, gleichwie euer Vater im Himmel vollkommen ist", forderte er nichts Unmögliches; denn er wußte, daß des Menschen wirkliche Individualität als Gottes Bild und Gleichnis so vollkommen ist wie Gott. Unvollkommenheit ist sterblich und materiell, kein Teil der geistigen Schöpfung Gottes.

In Übereinstimmung mit der genauen, ewigen Wissenschaft lehrte Jesus Gottes Gesetz des Guten, das den Menschen und das Weltall regiert. Diese Wissenschaft wurde im Jahre 1866 von Mary Baker Eddy entdeckt. Sie nannte ihre Entdeckung Christliche Wissenschaft; und weil sie das Verfahren bietet, wodurch die allmächtige Kraft Gottes, der Wahrheit, zugunsten der Menschheit nutzbar gemacht und Sein Gesetz auf die Schwierigkeiten und Widerwärtigkeiten des Alltagslebens angewandt werden kann, um sie aus der menschlichen Erfahrung auszuschließen, ist der Menschheit nichts Praktischeres bekannt. Es gibt nichts, was beständiger und allgemeiner wirksam wäre oder der Menschheit augenblicklicher zur Verfügung stünde. Die Christlichen Wissenschafter haben diese Tatsachen in unzähligen Fällen bewiesen. Die christlichwissenschaftliche Bewegung würde heute nicht bestehen, wenn diese Wissenschaft nicht wirksam und praktisch wäre.

Der Grund, warum die christlich-wissenschaftliche Bewegung in der ganzen Zeit, seit Mrs. Eddy sie ins Leben rief, beständig zugenommen hat, ist, daß das Wirken des göttlichen Prinzips in das Leben ihrer Anhänger wohltätige Ergebnisse gebracht hat, die nach ihrer Überzeugung durch nichts anderes hätten erreicht werden können. Gott, das Gute, ist allerhaben, und das ausschließlich wohltätige Wirken Seines Gesetzes wird heute in der Welt durch die Christliche Wissenschaft in den Angelegenheiten Tausender dadurch ans Licht gebracht, daß die Kranken geheilt, die Sünder umgewandelt und die Sterbenden zum Leben erweckt werden—wie einst, als der Meister in den Städten und Märkten Judäas lehrte und heilte.

Obwohl die Christlichen Wissenschafter als Beweiser der unendlichen Wissenschaft des Lebens und der Liebe nicht viel von sich reden machen, geben sie doch nicht zu und können nicht zugeben, daß die Wirksamkeit und Macht der Christlichen Wissenschaft auch nur im geringsten begrenzt sei. Sie ist, wie ihre Entdeckerin und Gründerin feststellte (Anfangsgründe der göttlichen Wissenschaft, S. 1), „das Gesetz Gottes, das Gesetz des Guten, das das göttliche Prinzip und die göttliche Regel der allumfassenden Harmonie auslegt und beweist".

Am Schluß des schönen Aufsatzes „Teich und Zweck" (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 206) gibt Mrs. Eddy dem vorrückenden Schüler unschätzbare Unterweisung und eine wunderbare Verheißung. Sie schreibt: „Geliebte Schüler, ihr habt den Weg. Dringet geduldig weiter; Gott ist gut, und das Gute ist der Lohn aller, die Gott unermüdlich suchen. Ihr werdet schnell wachsen, wenn ihr das Gute über alles liebt und den Wegweiser versteht und ihm gehorcht". Sie fügt hinzu: „Wenn ihr euch auf der Wanderung bald nach Ruhe am frischen Wasser sehnt, denkt über diese Lehre der Liebe nach. Lernt ihren Zweck vershtehen, und trinkt mit mir in Hoffnung und Glauben, wo gegenseitig gesegnet ein Herz dem andern begegnet, das lebendige Wasser des Geistes meines Lebenszwecks,—der Menschheit die echte Erkenntnis der praktischen, wirksamen Christlichen Wissenschaft einprägen". In diesem inspirierenden Aufsatz legt sie Nachdruck auf die Wichtigkeit, das Gute über alles zu lieben; denn es gibt keine andere Grundlage, auf der die göttliche Wissenschaft zur Erlösung der Menschheit bewiesen werden kann.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft heilt Krankheit, bringt Harmonie in Familien, wo Zwietracht herrscht, lindert Armut und Mangel und vernichtet Schmerzen und Leid. Aber die wichtigste Wirkung auf ihre Anhänger zeigt sich in der Reinigung und Vergeistigung ihres Denkens; denn sie bringt ihnen die tatsächliche Erkenntnis des einen Gottes und des zu Seinem Ebenbild gemachten Menschen. Diese Wissenschaft befähigt sie, ihre eigene und ihrer Mitmenschen wirkliche Wesenseinheit zu entdecken, und läßt sie finden, daß jeder Mensch in seinem wahren geistigen Sein mit himmlischen Eigenschaften wie Freude, Gesundheit, Friede, Harmonie und Vollkommenheit ausgestattet ist. Der Mensch ist die vollkommene Idee des unendlichen Gemüts, nicht ein sündiger, von Furcht geknechteter Sterblicher.

Herrlich und wunderbar ist des Menschen Geschick, wie es in den geistigen Lehren im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mrs. Eddy enthüllt ist, das die praktische, wirksame Wissenschaft des Christentums klar und genau darlegt.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

The Coral Houses of Bermuda

WITH the discovery that the coral sandstone on which the islands rest could be used in construction, they began to build cottages with simple and effective lines that were charming and unique. Cheap, easily quarried, and more solid in construction than any wood, coral became the material for every Bermuda home. . . .

There are no prettier houses anywhere than the snug, small houses of Bermuda. They are painted now in lovely soft colors—oleander pink and sea-green and robin's-egg blue—and around them grow the miraculous flowers of the seasons. There is always hibiscus, glowing crimson against white houses, and pink and peach hibiscus. And in midsummer there are lilies—red and yellow and white—and oleanders and scarlet poincianas, and the Pride of India—that is lilac—and flowering cedars. In the spring there are Easter lilies, and morning-glories blue as the sea, and freesias and fragrant narcissi. Sweet peas flower in December and last until July. And roses bloom in October and never stop until August.

I know an apricot house that is covered with violet bougainvillea, and a little shell-pink house in a grove of poincianas, on a cliff above the sea. And if I did not love my own house, I should like to live in a small house in Paget, the color of strawberries and cream, with snowberries, cape myrtle, pink poinsettias, and rose hibiscus all around it. . . .

They seldom built great houses in Bermuda, preferring, as their families grew, to build on another room or two, letting the little houses ramble where they would. After the colony became prosperous and Negroes were imported, they built slave quarters. When Hervey Allen bought Felicity Hall in Paget, he found slave quarters near the main dwelling and converted them into the study in which he wrote "Anthony Adverse."

There are a few delightful characteristics of Bermuda architecture, and you can see them all at the rooms of the Historical Society in Saint George's. First, the "welcoming arms" steps. These are built so that they are wider at the bottom than at the top, and from this flare, which seems to invite guests, they received their name. Unless the house is a little house that sits on the ground, the steps lead to the second-floor drawing-room. And in the drawing-room there is usually a tray ceiling. Bermudians built low houses, preferring to add height to their rooms by making the ceilings like inverted tea-trays. . . .

There are two sorts of fireplaces—one waist-high and the other ankle-high. The high one had a stone oven for baking, and the other was raised so that a modest woman, bending over the fire, would show neither petticoats nor ankles!

Bermuda roofs are required by law to be white-washed. Most families depend on the roofs for their water supply, and they are lime-washed to keep the rain sweet and clean, which gives them the effect of being snow-covered under the moon.—From "Ports of the Sun," by ELEANOR EARLY. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Seed of Sound

SILENCE once lay like the snow
Cool and solemn on the hill,
Silence now where alders grow
Guards its delicate secret still.

Down the wind, through moted air,
Festivities of sound are heard;
Secrets that the crickets share
Have been discovered by a bird.

Now a mystic music stirs
The hidden streams to liquid song;
Among the maples and the firs
Every branch has found a tongue.

ROBERT WISTRAND

Practical Christianity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEVER was there a more practical man than Jesus of Nazareth. None have understood more perfectly than he just how men must govern their thinking in order that they may experience unvarying success in every righteous line of endeavor, success which is God-ordained and God-sustained, and which the world can neither give nor take away. He said (Luke 10:19), "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you."

Because he was possessed of a clear and steadfast understanding of the nature and attributes of God, and of the fact that the real man is God's beloved son, Jesus could speak "as one having authority" (Matthew 7:29). He did not theorize; he did not speculate. He understood the eternal truth of being; and his mighty works were the result of his understanding of Truth and Love.

No sermon ever preached contains more practical instruction for successful daily living than Jesus' Sermon on the Mount. When he said (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect," he was not making an impossible demand upon humanity, for he knew that man's real individuality, as God's image and likeness, is as perfect as God is perfect. Imperfection is wholly mortal and material. It is no part of God's spiritual creation.

Jesus taught in accordance with exact, eternal Science, God's law of good, which governs man and the universe. This Science was discovered by Mary Baker Eddy in 1866. She named her discovery Christian Science; and, because it affords a method whereby the omnipotent power of God, Truth, can be utilized in humanity's behalf, and His law brought to bear upon the difficulties and discords of everyday life in order to eliminate them from human experience, there is nothing known to humanity which is of greater practicality. There is nothing that is more continuously and universally operative, or more instantly available to mankind. These facts have been proved in innumerable instances by its students. The Christian Science organization would be nonexistent today if this Science were not both operative and practical.

The reason for the continuously increasing growth of the Christian Science movement, throughout the years since it was established by Mrs. Eddy, is that the operation of divine Principle in the lives of its adherents has brought to them beneficial results, which they are convinced could not have been achieved by any other means or agency. God, good, is supreme, and the wholly beneficent operation of His law is being brought to light, through Christian Science, in the affairs of thousands in the world today, healing the sick, reforming the sinner, and raising the dying—even as it did when the Master taught and healed in the cities and towns of Judea.

Though Christian Scientists make but modest claims as demonstrators of the infinite Science of Life and Love, they do not and cannot admit that there is any limit to the effectiveness and might of Christian Science. It is, in the words of its Discoverer and Founder (Rudimental Divine Science, p. 1), "the law of God, the law of good, interpreting and demonstrating the divine Principle and rule of universal harmony."

At the close of a beautiful article entitled "Pond and Purpose" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 206), Mrs. Eddy gives invaluable instruction and a wonderful promise to the advancing student. She has written: "Beloved students, you have entered the path. Press patiently on; God is good, and good is the reward of all who diligently seek God. Your growth will be rapid, if you love good supremely, and understand and obey the Way-shower." She adds: "As you journey, and betimes sigh for rest 'beside the still waters,' ponder this lesson of love. Learn its purpose; and in hope and faith, where heart meets heart reciprocally blest, drink with me the living waters of the spirit of my life-purpose,—to impress humanity with the genuine recognition of practical, operative Christian Science." In this inspiring article she emphasizes the importance of loving good supremely, for there is no other basis upon which divine Science can be demonstrated for the salvation of humanity.

Christian Science heals disease, brings harmony to homes that are discordant, relieves poverty and want, and destroys pain and sorrow. But the most important effect upon its students is seen in the purification and spiritualization of their thought, for it brings to them an actual acquaintance with the one God, and with man made in His likeness. It enables them to discover their own real identity and that of their fellow man, and to find that each individual is, in his true spiritual being, endowed with heavenly qualities, such as joy, health, peace, harmony, perfection. Man is the perfect idea of infinite Mind, not a sinful, fear-enslaved mortal.

Glorious and wonderful is man's destiny, as it is revealed by the spiritual teachings contained in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mrs. Eddy, which sets forth lucidly and accurately the practical, operative Science of Christianity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Nocturne

THREE shy
white stars came forth
to pause like timid deer
about the crystal waters of
the moon.

D. H. McC.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 18-19 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1939

Union Demands Harvard Amend Faculty Policy

University group report charges manner of selecting teachers is unfair and dispiriting.

Members of the Cambridge Union of University Teachers, predominantly composed of Harvard instructors and professors, today issued a report which advocated basic and revolutionary changes in the present methods of appointment and tenure of teachers at Harvard. Copies of the report have been sent by the Union to all teachers in the University, and to members of the Harvard Corporation.

The Union declared that it is "committed to the principle that the highest degree of professional competence is the only safe guide in appointment and promotion at Harvard. It believes that this principle is best served by a fixed system of tenure, and by a Departmental procedure in which the ability of every candidate is carefully evaluated and his selection democratically passed upon by the members of his Department."

"It is generally recognized," the report continued, "that the present haphazard diversity of procedure frequently results in confusion, unfairness, and lowered standards. In a matter so vital to Harvard's scholarly reputation there seems no good reason why the slightest mystery or uncertainty should prevail."

Would Clarify Rules

Consequently, the union favored a clarification of the rules pertaining to the tenure of assistants, instructors, faculty instructors, assistant professors, associate professors, and full professors. In general the report advocated a system which would increase the security and rights of teachers of low academic rank, and at the same time increase the responsibilities of high ranking professors. It recommended, however, that the minimum retiring age be lowered to 60 instead of 65 to make room for "the more rapid promotion of gifted younger men," although making provision for keeping professors of exceptional value up to the age of 70.

With regard to appointment and promotion, the report came out strongly for increased democratization of the present system, which is now almost entirely controlled by the high ranking teachers. The union believes that every teacher, no matter how low his rank, should be allowed to vote by secret ballot both for promotions in the Department and also in electing the Department chairman every three years.

Especially in the field of social sciences, the union accused Harvard of emphasizing too strongly the conservative opinions of the older teachers. "Within the social sciences in particular," said the report, "the representation of those dissident opinions reflecting vital intellectual and political currents is the surest guarantee that instructors are being freely and impartially chosen. At Harvard in the past there has been a consistent over-representation of the conservative point of view, and we recommend that this be corrected."

Has Been Simmering

From time to time in the past, Harvard teachers, students, and faculty have been sharply divided as to the justice of the University's system of dismissing and promoting its men. At present if a teacher cannot be made a professor after 12 years at Harvard he must be dismissed.

This gave rise to the widely-publicized Walsh-Sweezy case several years ago, which culminated in the dismissal of two popular young economics teachers. More recently the concluding appointment given Dr. Robert D. Field, popular Fine Arts teacher, has aroused a new storm of protest, which led the Union to draw up its views in this report.

Under the chairmanship of Rupert Emerson, Associate Professor of Government, a committee of 10 Harvard instructors and professors have been deliberating nearly five months in preparing the report. There are about 150 Harvard members in the Teachers Union, which has been in existence four years.

Maine Man Bags Two Jobs on One Nomination

SEBAGO, Maine, March 7 (AP)—George Fitch got one job he wanted and another he didn't seek at Monday's Town Meeting.

Mr. Fitch, who wanted to be Treasurer, was nominated for Tax Collector at the recent Republican caucus, while Ernest Robinson, would-be collector, got the Treasurer nomination. Each decided to seek, as independents, the job he wanted.

Mr. Fitch won both.

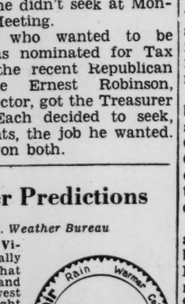
Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and somewhat colder tonight and Wednesday; lowest temperature tonight near or slightly below 20 degrees; not so cold Thursday; fresh northwesterly winds, diminishing by late tonight.

All New England: Generally fair and colder tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northwest winds diminishing by Wednesday and fair weather tonight and Wednesday.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	35	34	Minneapolis	2	2
Bermuda	68	64	New Orleans	52	50
Chicago	16	16	New York	34	34
Denver	30	26	Norfolk	42	42
Helena	20	18	Philadelphia	36	34
Kansas City	30	30	St. Louis	32	30
Los Angeles	48	48	San Francisco	46	46
Miami	64	64	Washington	38	36

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 7.
B—Minimum, March 6.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:17 p. m.; height, 11.2 feet.
Wednesday, 12:42 a. m.; height, 11.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:10 p. m.

Visits Boston

André Maurois

French biographer and teacher who is lecturing on "Wit" at Symphony Hall.

French Lecturer Says U. S. Can Do Much for Peace

When Parisians are uncertain they spend their evenings at the theaters or on the boulevards, when they become reassured they thriftily stay at home, it is said. And now, for a period they are staying at home.

André Maurois attributes this new French confidence to the solidity of Anglo-French friendship, and to America's present foreign policy. Furthermore, he says, since "no one today can win a war very easily, there is no temptation to war."

"Of course this great country can be a great influence toward peace in seeing maintained its own principles which are likewise those of France."

Honored By Britain

M. Maurois has been called an "unsurpassed liaison officer between French and English letters." Since publication of his first book "The Silence of Colonel Bramble," he has been busy presenting the Englishman as he likes to be known, to the French, making articulate that oft-misunderstood person.

In recognition of his work, he has been knighted by the British Government and also was elected a member of the French Academy.

Tonight he speaks to Bostonians on "Wit and Humor—French, British, and American," which, he says, has a "very important object.

"When we feel the need to say something, yet cannot say it without hurting someone—or are afraid to say it—wit and humor come to our aid.

Distinction Cited

"And the distinction between these two is that whereas wit is rapid and pays greater attention to form and choice of words, humor is slow and anecdotal."

Wit flourished in Louis XIV's Court. Humor, on the other hand, he says, is found in rural communities, where its leisurely approach may be appreciated.

M. Maurois said he is thinking of writing a life of Woodrow Wilson. "I wanted to do it 10 years ago. Wilson is particularly interesting to Frenchmen because he played such a great part in making present-day Europe."

But 10 years ago he found still too great a divergence of opinion as to Mr. Wilson's role, both foreign and domestic. He discovered, for instance, at Princeton, both anti and pro-Wilson groups.

Worcester Cut Of $500,000 In Aid Sought

Welfare Board outlines a three-point program for curtailing relief expenses of the city.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, March 7—A three-point program for curtailing relief expenses with a resultant saving of more than $500,000 annually has been mapped by the Public Welfare Board.

It proposes a purge of all unmerited cases and those who can obtain aid through other channels; reduction of relief allowances, and abolition of non-essential district or divisional offices, and the transfer of those retained from privately-owned to city-owned buildings.

Chairman George J. Groves said that while details for carrying out the program are still incomplete they are expected to be ready by the time the Board meets to select an administrative committee. The latter body is being created to relieve the Welfare Director, who previously had complete supervision over the Bureau, of some of his duties. Relief in this City, like in many other communities, has become a major problem, and last year expenditures for this purpose surpassed any other single budget item.

Relief Costs

Expenditures for general relief, including WPA and soldiers' relief, totaled $3,464,146 or more than $1,000,000 than was spent in 1937.

Curtailments, however, will have no effect, Mr. Groves stated, on the impending tax rate increase of at least $5 for this year, but that it would be felt in future years through borrowing retirement. Based on 1938 figures the City will have to appropriate an additional $665,000 this year to meet borrowing requirements. This accounts, officials said, for half of the threatened tax rise.

The first step in the retrenchment program will start, Mr. Groves said, with a survey of district offices to ascertain how many can be eliminated entirely and others transferred to city-owned quarters possibly unoccupied school rooms. Allowance reductions would embody a general readjustment of all cases.

Downward Adjustment

In some instances, he said, it might be necessary to increase allotments but expressed the opinion that most of them would bring about a downward adjustment without serious hardship to recipients. Relatives of aid recipients, who are financially able will be required to accept greater responsibility in assisting them. He said there were many borderline cases where recipients could be dropped from the rolls if their kin were held strictly accountable.

The recommendations were made at a conference of Mayor Bennett and Board officials. The Mayor suggested the meeting to see what could be done about reducing welfare costs.

Under a proposal offered by Gerhard Becker, Welfare Director, a saving of $460,000 would be effected by flat percentage cuts in general relief, dependent children allowances, old age assistance and culling the rolls of unworthy cases. He also recommended a housing survey to help reduce rentals paid by the city. Twenty per cent of the bureau's outlay for relief goes for rents, he said.

Hearing on Handbills Issue Marked by Personal Attacks

A storm of personalities arose at a public hearing at the State House today regarding a bill, sponsored by the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee, to prohibit police interference with the distribution of handbills and other literature on the public highways.

Accusing the Civil Liberties Committee and others who support the measure of being Communist-dominated "borers from within," Senator Thomas M. Burke (D), of Boston was in turn called a "Red-baiter" by a fellow legislator, until the Committee Chairman asked that the members refrain from personal remarks.

The bill, similar to one sponsored by the State Federation of Labor and another backed by the State Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was explained and endorsed by Sidney S. Grant, an attorney, speaking for the Civil Liberties Committee.

It also was endorsed by Representative Harry Kalus (D) of Boston and by Manuel Blanc, representing the Massachusetts branch of the Communist Party, all of whom confined themselves to describing the reasons for urging passage of the bill—police interference with labor unions in the distribution of literature.

Then Senator Burke spoke in opposition. He attacked Mr. Blanc as one who "does not believe in God and who advocates the overthrow of the United States Government by force." Mr. Blanc objected. The Chairman of the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, Senator Mason Sears (R) of Dedham, rapped for order.

When Senator Burke classed the Civil Liberties Committee and other proponents as Communist-dominated, Representative Kalus protested. The Chairman finally took the unusual step of stating that Mr. Kalus and Mr. Blanc would be allowed opportunity for rebuttal speeches.

Mr. Burke declared the Dies Committee report at Washington and the Holmes Committee report at Boston "proved" that the Civil Liberties Committee is under Communist influence.

In rebuttal, Mr. Blanc said the two reports had been proven to contain "distortions and misrepresentations." Representative Kalus declared, "No red-baiter has a right to impugn my motives or place me under a blanket indictment of Communism merely because I favor legislation which he opposes."

Bay State Towns Pick Officers In Annual Elections

Annual elections yesterday to fill town offices, or town meetings last night to vote on budget appropriations and to determine policies for the year, brought announcement today of these results in the following communities:

Arlington

In an election marked by contests for nine town offices, with 30 candidates aspiring to 11 berths, all candidates of the Citizens Committee were elected. Fifty-five per cent of the vote was cast.

For Selectman, William C. Adams was elected, with 4,035 votes, to fill the poistion left vacant by the late George H. Lowe.

J. Wilbert Anderson, present Deputy Collector, was easily winner for Collector of Taxes, with 6,241 votes. Harry J. Cassidy, his nearest opponent, polled 2,136.

James R. Smith was re-elected to the Board of Public Works, with 5,849 votes, his nearest opponent, Edward T. Ryan, receiving 1,727 votes.

Assessor Clarence A. Moore was re-elected to the Board of Assessors, with 5,700 votes, defeating William O. Hauser, who received 4,708. E. A. Ryder was easily returned as Town Clerk, defeating Thomas G Hennessy, 7,281 to 3,206. School Committeeman Harold A. Cahalin, with 8,143 votes; Mrs. Katharine W. Lacey, with 8,091 votes, and James W. Kidder, with 7,828 votes, were re-elected to the School Board over their lone opponent, Joseph A. Dengeleski, with 2,340 votes.

Albert W. Wunderly was re-elected Moderator, besting Lawrence P. Murphy, 6,566 to 3,646. For Park Commissioner, Daniel M. Hooley was re-elected over Albert E. Spina, 7,567 to 2,570, and in the remaining contest, Charles H. Bowker was also re-elected over Edson D. Gaw, 7,371 to 1,773, for the Planning Board.

Other Town officials were re-elected without opposition as follows:

Charles A. Hardy, Town Treasurer for three years; Carl E. Barstow, Board of Health for three years; Cyrus E. Dallin and William A. Muller, Trustees of Robins Library for three years; Herbert M. Dutcher, Planning Board for one year; J. Edwin Kimball, Cemetery Commissioner for three years; Daniel M. Daley, Tree Warden for one year; Harrie H. Dadmun, Commissioner of Sinking Fund for three years and Trustee of Pratt Fund and trustee of Edwin S. Farmer Fund for five years.

Belmont

George H. Webster, member of the Board of Assessors since 1934, was defeated as a candidate for re-election by Thomas Stewart, 3,294 to 2,265.

In the only other contest, School Committeemen Carroll F. Getchell and Edward P. Gates, with 3,665 and 3,635 votes, respectively, were re-elected to the School Board over Orin R. Brown, with 1,831 votes, and Daniel F. Gaines, Jr., with 1,075 votes. Only 42 per cent of the vote was cast.

Braintree

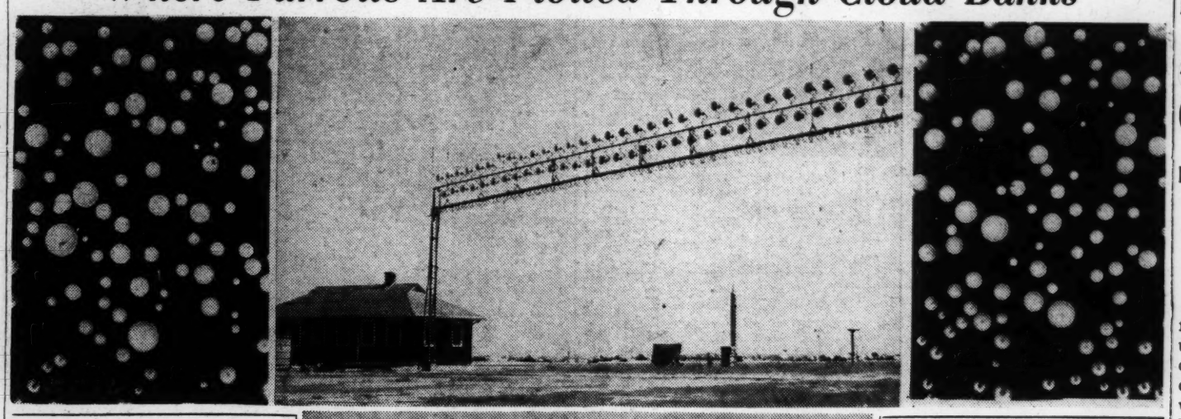
Albert E. Roberts with 3,128 votes topped a field of six candidates and was re-elected to serve as Selectman for three years at the election yesterday. With 3,539 votes, Henry H. Storm was elected Selectman to serve a one-year term and fill a vacancy. Walter B. Skinner was elected an Assessor on a total of 3,504 votes.

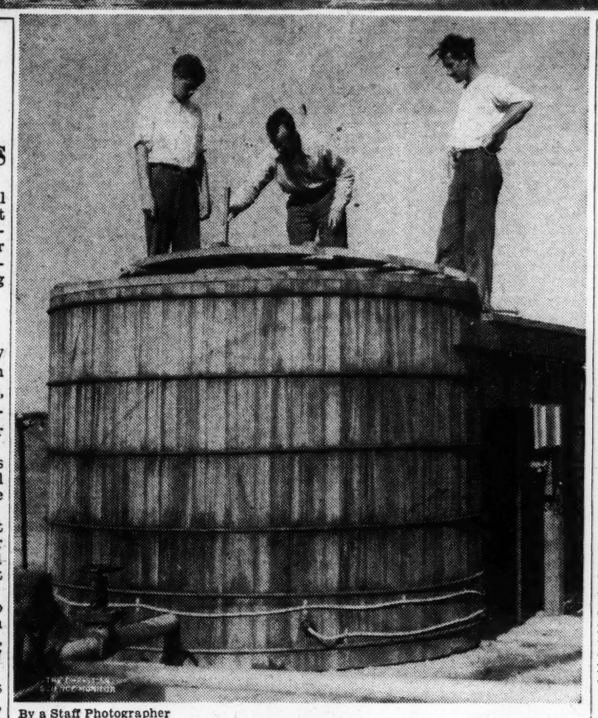
Canton

Albert A. Ward, son of the late Michael F. Ward, was elected Water

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Where Furrows Are Plowed Through Cloud Banks





By a Staff Photographer

Fog-Dispelling Apparatus Round Hill, Dartmouth, Mass.

Upper shows special equipment flanked on either side by photomicrographs of fog droplets enlarged about 50 times. Lower shows Henry G. Houghton, Jr., and assistants at work on top of strange tanks in which is stored the "fog-chewing" solution.

Boring Holes in the Clouds Looms as New Aviation Aid

By the Natural Science Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Improvement in technique and apparatus for "plowing" wider and longer furrows in cloud banks over aviation fields or plane carriers, dispelling fog where it hugs and hides piers from ships trying to dock, or in any other key transportation point, has been made by Henry G. Houghton, Jr., and William H. Radford, of the Aeronautical Engineering Faculty, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Following several years of experimentation at Round Hill Laboratories in Dartmouth, further work is being conducted in Cambridge. One method involves first a laboratory study of typical fog droplets in the area desired to be cleared, and then the use of calcium chloride salt as either a spray or powder.

Fog does not evaporate of itself because the fog droplets are suspended in an atmosphere saturated with water vapor. The salt, administered in varying concentration, according to whether the fog is a "pea-souper" or just a thin veil, condenses the water vapor surrounding the fog droplets, and the process of condensation liberates heat which further dries the air. The drops, no longer shielded by vapor, evaporate.

According to The Technology Review, the conditions that must be met by a fog-dissipating system are many. If the clearing is to be useful, its minimum dimensions are from 1,500 to 3,000 feet long, 90 to 150 feet wide and 30 to 60 feet high.

Under typical wind conditions, to maintain a clearing of this size it is necessary to sop the fog out of about 60,000 cubic feet of air each second. Mr. Houghton points out that modern landing devices now can accomplish remarkable things in enabling a pilot to locate the field, "but in the last few seconds before he sets the plane down," the Review says, "ability to see the land itself is most desirable. Hence to cut a lane of forward visibility in the fog is an aim which has attracted engineers and meteorologists alike."

Using a series of specially designed nozzles on a header pipe strung at the proper height above ground, the most useful Technology method is to produce a fluid curtain of calcium chloride salt solution. Under typical conditions over the last two years and a half, this has been found to produce a clearing some 1,800 feet long, 90 to 150 feet wide and 45 to 60 feet high. Such a clearing lies down-wind from the installation which was placed so as to cut across the prevailing winds at the Round Hill airport.

A second method is used where a fixed installation is not workable. Fog bearing winds may not always come from the same direction.

To insure mobility, a second apparatus has been devised. In this, fine particles of calcium chloride are distributed through a stream of fog laden air as it is sucked into a cylindrical dissipator. The treated air, dehumidified, is blown out at the opposite end of the cylinder in such a direction as will cause it to mix with the fog-laden air so as best to produce the desired clear space.

Registration Urged For Trained Nurses

Nearly 500 medical nurses appeared at the State House today, urging the Legislative Committee on Public Health to establish mandatory registration of trained nurses. Under the proposed bill the present State Board of Registration of Nurses would supervise the mandatory registraation of all nurses graduated from approved training schools and also the registration of all attendants having the qualified training.

Mayor of Boston Withholds Action On Atlantic 'El'

In answer to a City Council request that the City condemn the Atlantic "El"—which has not been used since October—Mayor Tobin said today he conferred some weeks ago with the Boston Elevated Trustees who promised to give this matter consideration.

Until the trustees indicate what position they will take, Mr. Tobin said he would take no action. The Council order, passed yesterday, urged the Mayor to have this unused branch of the "El" condemned by the Building Commissioner, after which it could be legally torn down by the City.

Meanwhile, Mayor Tobin instructed three city departments today to check on a report made in the Council that welfare recipients are being given "short" coal deliveries. The Mayor asked for a report from the welfare department, the supply department, and the weights and measures department on this matter. The charge of "short" coal deliveries was made by Councillor Perlie Dyar Chase, Ward 4; his order requesting an investigation was turned over to the welfare committee of the Council.

Police Budget Talk

Early this afternoon the Mayor was closeted with Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty to discuss the police budget. The Commissioner has requested 100 additional policemen, but indications were today that these would not be granted by the Mayor.

Likewise the Mayor is not expected to approve an order passed by the Council yesterday authorizing one day off in seven for police. (At present policemen have one day off in eight). During his Mayoralty campaign, Mr. Tobin said he was opposed to one day off in seven due to the financial condition of the City. It is understood he has not changed his views on this issue.

Mayor Tobin hopes to submit his annual maintenance budget to the City Council for its approval within a fortnight. Most departmental requests have already been cut to a minimum, according to a spokesman in the Mayor's office. Mr. Tobin some time ago stated that the budget, except for welfare, would be slightly lower than last year.

D. A. R. Revolt Stirs Rival Group

Repercussions of the recent refusal of the Daughters of the American Revolution to allow their Washington hall to be used by Marion Anderson, Negro singer, were heard in Boston today as Mrs. J. Anton DeHaas, wife of a Harvard professor, called for organization here of a unit of the "Descendants of the American Revolution."

Mrs. DeHaas said that a number of members of the D. A. R. and of the Sons of the American Revolution have been invited to attend an organization meeting of the new group here on March 16.

Need for the new organization was emphasized, Mrs. DeHaas said, when the D. A. R. refused use of its hall to Miss Anderson. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt resigned from the D. A. R. in protest against the action.

A circular of the new organization asserts its purposes are to make the ideals of its ancestors a living force today, to affirm the Bill of Rights, to further the principles of a democracy in political, social and economic life of Americans, to oppose prejudice and discrimination toward any group because of race, creed, political belief, or economic affiliation.

Sponsors were listed as: Heywood Broun, president of the American Newspaper Guild; Dr. Walter B. Cannon, Harvard professor of physiology; Stuart Chase, economist; Stark Young, novelist, and Bruce Bliven, writer.

Drink the Culprit, Prisoner Gets Off

"I had been drinking when I did it," was the plea of James F. Penney of Waltham, today, appearing in the Federal District Court to answer charges of mailing threatening letters to Robert T. Paine of Waltham in an attempt to extort $2,000.

And with liquor taking the brunt of the blame for his misdemeanor, Penney was given a suspended sentence of two years in prison and released on probation with the understanding that he would not repeat his offense. Judge Elisha Brewster reminded him that the slightest sign of a disposition to repeat the offense would incur the maximum sentence of two years in jail.

George F. Garrity, assistant United States Attorney, asked for a jail sentence, declaring that Penney had mailed three letters which, he said, goes beyond the prank classification.

Peace Between A. F. of L. And C. I. O. Is Hailed

Labor, City and State officials pleased—End of strife is reached in five-hour conference.

Settlement of the four-day conflict between Massachusetts labor unions of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations was hailed with gratification today by labor leaders and public officials.

The agreement, reached at 3.15 a. m., after a five-hour conference at the Parker House in Boston, brought to an end a period in which unions had been striking, picketing and placing "embargoes" not against employers, but against each other.

The result of the settlement "should be greater understanding on both sides," according to Michael F. Widman, Jr., President of the Massachusetts C. I. O., one of the negotiators. He added that it should make further difficulties unlikely.

Comes at Right Moment

The agreement came as John L. Lewis, President of the C. I. O., William Green, President of the A. F. of L., and other national leaders of the two groups were preparing to attend a "harmony conference" called by President Roosevelt at the White House.

With harmony in Massachusetts urgently requested on Saturday and again on Monday by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Commissioner of Labor and Industries James T. Moriarty last night called representatives of the two factions together and after five hours of discussions obtained assurances from both sides that they would call off the "war" which they had planned against each other. The strife, for which both sides were preparing yesterday, would have involved many New England industries.

At 3:15 a. m. today, the conferees issued the following statement:

Articles of Peace

The Congress of Industrial Organizations has withdrawn its pickets from the United Markets. Accordingly, the American Federation of Labor has lifted the so-called existing embargo. This decision was made at a conference between the two labor factions held at the request of Commissioner James T. Moriarty of the Department of Labor and Industries.

The terms are as follows:

1. The C. I. O. retail clerks will withdraw from the United Markets.
2. The A. F. of L. Retail Clerks will reinstate all former employees who have been on strike, to their respective positions.
3. Both committees agree they will meet within 10 days of March 7 to discuss and adjust the cases of teamsters, longshoremen at the American and Revere Sugar plants, firemen and oilers, and all other mutual problems.
4. The present embargo will be lifted.

What It Means

The statement was interpreted as meaning that the C. I. O.'s United Retail and Wholesale Employees Union would give up its attempt to organize United Markets, Inc., of Boston and vicinity, leaving the field to the A. F. of L. Retail Food and Grocery Store Employees, which for some time has had a closed-shop agreement with the Market.

Pickets were withdrawn today from the Gray Store, 154 Hanover Street, Boston, and the Manhattan Market, 610 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, both divisions of United Markets, where the C. I. O. last week had attempted a strike and the A. F. of L. and the management had successfully broken it.

As a result of this agreement, the A. F. of L. Teamsters Union ended its embargo on shipments to and from the Revere Sugar Refinery, the American Sugar Refining Company, the United Drug Company, and the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Company, all of which have contracts with the C. I. O. The latter union had co-operated with the management to keep the plants operating during the "embargo."

Truck Union Seeks Blanket Wage Pact

WORCESTER, Mass., March 7 (AP)—With a "workable wage scale" as the crux of the conference, representatives of trucking companies and union officials met here today to negotiate for a uniform contract affecting nine New England areas, outside of Boston.

Today's meeting, the first organized effort to arrive at a blanket agreement since old contracts expired in January, sought some basis for a new scale of between a low of 55 cents an hour which obtains in the Brockton area and the high of 73.8 cents in the Worcester area. A new schedule of hours also will be discussed. Some 1,200 trucking companies are involved.

Locomotive Heats Shoe Factories

NORWAY, Maine, March 7 (AP)—A State Trooper and a big locomotive "hitched up" today to provide heat for two Norway shoe factories and work for 1,100 persons.

The B. E. Cole Company, employing 700, and the Norway Shoe Company, employing 400, were shut down when their central heating plants became disabled. L. M. Carroll, owner of the latter plant, requested the Grand Trunk Railway to send a locomotive here to provide steam to heat both factories.

Today the big mogul was coupled, by hose line, to the main steam line of both plants. State Trooper Eugene Stevens, a former fireman, obtained leave from official duties to serve as fireman for the locomotive during its stay here.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Worcester, in Pilgrim Church, 907 Main Street, Worcester, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Copley—
"Macbeth," presented by the Federal Theater. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. Last week.

Colonial—
"Five Kings," starring Burgess Meredith. Presented by Orson Welles. 8. Matinees Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2. Last week.

Wilbur—
"West of Broadway," starring Ruth Chatterton and Walter Abel. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturdays 2:30.

Majestic—
"Three Cities," dramatization of Sholem Asch's novel. Presented by the Yiddish Art Theater Troupe. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Dawn Patrol," with Errol Flynn and Basil Rathbone. 3:10, 6:15, 9:20. Also "Freshman Year," with Dixie Dunbar. 1:50, 4:55, 8.

Coolidge Corner—
"Up the River," featuring Preston Foster and Arthur Treacher. 2:09, 5:07, 8:10. Also "The Lady Vanishes," with Margaret Lockwood and Paul Lukas. 3:45, 6:45, 9:58.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Thanks for Everything," with Adolphe Menjou. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:45. Also "Torchy Gets Her Man," with Glenda Farrell. 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:25, 9.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Dita Parlo and Jeane Gabin. 1, 3, 5:10, 7:15, 9:35.

Exeter—
Peter Lorre in "Mr. Moto's Last Warning." 2, 4:50, 7:45. Also "Four Daughters," with the Lane Sisters. 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

South Station Theater—
"Swingtime in the Movies," Floyd Gibbons's Thrill Story, "High Peril," "Underwater Track Meet at Silver Springs, Florida," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
Alice Faye, Constance Bennett and Nancy Kelly in "Tail Spin." Fenway: 12:55, 3:55, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 9:35. Also "Flirting With Fate," featuring Joe E. Brown. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
"Topper Takes a Trip," starring Constance Bennett and Roland Young. Orpheum: 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:30, 10:25. State: 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:15. Also "Girls in White," with Florence Rice, Una Merkel, Ann Rutherford and Mary Howard. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. State: 12:10, 3:05, 6, 9.

Metropolitan—
"Stand Up and Fight," with Wallace Beery, Robert Taylor and Florence Rice. 11:40 a. m., 3, 6:20, 9:45. Also "Fast and Loose," with Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:55, 8:20.

Keith Memorial—
"The Little Princess," starring Shirley Temple. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30. Also "The Saint Strikes Back," with George Sandees and Wendy Barrie. 11:05 a. m., 2:10. Previews at 7 and 10 p. m. of "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," featuring W. C. Fields, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. Also at 5:30 and 8:30 p. m., "Beauty for the Asking," with Lucille Ball.

Repertory—
"The Bride Wore Red," with Joan Crawford and Franchot Tone. Also "Girls' School," with Anne Shirley. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Tremont—
"Lord Jeff," with Mickey Rooney and Freddie Bartholomew. Also "Dangerous," with Bette Davis. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
John Garfield in "They Made Me a Criminal." 3, 6:20, 9:40. Also "The Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore. 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Cloistered." Also "Made About Music," starring Deanna Durbin.

Trans-Lux—
"South Riding," featuring Ann Todd, Edmund Gwenn and Ralph Richardson. 9:40 a. m., 12, 2:30, 4:45, 7:20, 9:45. Also "Newsreel Digest." 11 a. m., 1:30, 3:45, 6:20, 8:45.

Normandie—
"Maytime," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Also Jackie Cooper in "Gangster's Boy."

Uptown—
"The Lady Vanishes," featuring Paul Lukas. 1:15, 4:40, 8:05. Also "They Made Me a Criminal," with John Garfield, 3, 6:25, 9:50.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"The Shining Hour," with Margaret Sullavan and Joan Crawford. Also "Next Time I Marry," with Lucille Ball and James Ellison. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Radio—Page 10

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Pianoforte recital by Clara Townsend. 8:15.

Longy School of Music—
Open House Concert. Music by members of the Chamber Music Classes of Yves Chardon. Open to the public without charge. 8:15.

Other Events

Fogg Art Museum—
Lecture by Dr. Sigfried Giedion on "America Influences Europe." 8:30.

Harvard University—
Lecture by Dr. George Cheever Shattuck on "Picturesque Guatemala." 2 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge. 8:15.

Symphony Hall—
Lecture by André Maurois on "French Wit and English Humor." 8:30.

Copley Square Hotel—
New England Choir Directors' Guild dinner. Wheeler Beckett, conductor of the Youth Symphony Concerts, will speak on "Youth Concerts and Their Place in Boston." 6.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on the Special Exhibition by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m. Lecture by Dr. George H. Edgell, Director of the Museum, on "Florence in the Renaissance, Her History and Humanism." 3 p. m.

Harvard Radio Workshop Sets Research Plans

Experimentation with radiocasting technique and research problems will be the chief field to be investigated by the Social Science Division of the newly announced Harvard Radio Workshop, according to Laurence I. Radway '40, undergraduate Chairman of the Division. The Radio Workshop, organized by a joint committee of faculty members and students under the general direction of Archibald MacLeish, Curator of the Nieman Journalism Collection, will attempt to do for radiocasting what Prof. George Pierce Baker's famed "47-Workshop" of a decade ago did for modern drama and stage production.

In the field of radiocasting technique, three subjects have been chosen for experimentation by the Social Science Division of the enterprise, which is but one of many units into which the Radio Workshop has been divided to make its investigations more detailed. The three subjects are: dramatization of democracy on the air; survey programs of New England regional problems, such as protective tariffs; and the effect of propaganda on different types of audiences.

Dramatizing Democracy

It is in the dramatizing of democracy that a really new attack on the subject is planned, Mr. Radway pointed out, for by combining the formal symposium and the method of dramatic presentation now used, the committee hopes to evolve a new technique of dramatic presentation with that of open discussion. The dramatic action increases the interest of the symposium audience present in the studio, while their improved questioning response in turn makes the program more interesting to the radio audience listening at home.

The Week at Harvard

Graduation Exercises

Graduating from a large university today is the high point in the scholastic career of most young collegians—but it has its drawbacks so far as being a momentous occasion is concerned. In June seniors in Harvard College together with students from a dozen graduate schools are all lumped together into one be-gowned group of about 2,200 young men. All remain completely anonymous; the most brilliant scholar may walk beside lowest ranking man in the class.

But the anonymity of June is indeed slight compared with that of graduating in February at the mid-term. No university presidents and notables address the mid-term graduates. No parents watch proudly exercises in Sever Quadrangle. Their degrees are quietly mailed to them, and the University Gazette alone mentions them by printing—as it did yesterday for 160 February degree recipients—their names and accomplishments in small type.

Poetry for Harvard

A poetry notebook and 250 letters of Edwin Arlington Robinson, noted American poet who passed on in 1935, have been presented to the Harvard University Library by Louis V. Ledoux of New York City, author and personal friend of Mr. Robinson.

Also included in the gift is a collection of letters of George E. Woodberry, late of Beverly, Mass., noted critic, poet and teacher, and for many years Professor of Literature at Columbia University. The Poetry Room at Harvard was established in his honor.

Bill for Limiting Municipal Spending Receives Hearing

Advancing it as a scheme for reducing real estate taxes, a bill which would limit yearly expenditures by cities and towns to an average taken over the past five years was urged before the Legislative Committee on Taxation today.

The bill, urged for the past two sessions by the Boston Real Estate Exchange, would peg municipal expenditures and cause all added revenues to be used for relief of property taxes.

The average yearly expenditure could only be exceeded to meet welfare costs, debt service, costs, pensions, and the State Tax. Any other excess would require approval of a two thirds vote of the State Emergency Finance Board.

The City of Boston was placed on record against the proposal by Thomas Dorgan, Legislative Agent for Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Senate Vetoes Ban On City Managers

Advocates of the City Manager-Proportional Representation form of municipal government were today rejoicing over legislative defeat of attempts to repeal the 1938 law making this system available to all Massachusetts cities, except Boston.

The Senate, without debate, yesterday accepted an adverse committee report on the repeal bill, which during a public hearing, brought to the State House prominent Harvard educators to appear on opposite sides of the question. Dr. James M. Landis, Dean of the Harvard Law School, led the opposition to repeal, while Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart, noted American historian, favored repeal.

It is anticipated that the House of Representatives will concur with the Senate in defeating repeal when the report from the Legislative Committee on Cities comes up for action, probably on Monday.

The Film Captures a Delicate Welding Feat

W. Eugene Smith

'Jewelry Welding'

The precise art of the camera is well illustrated in this sharp, detailed photograph, a part of the Zeiss Ikon exhibit, which opens in Hawthorne Room of the Parker House Wednesday and runs through Friday.

Zeiss Ikon Photograph Exhibit Is Set Up for Boston Showing

Careful cropping of candid camera shots, to bring out pictorial values while retaining spontaneity and freshness, officials say characterizes the prints shown in the Fifth Annual Zeiss Ikon Photographic Exhibition, which opens its Boston showing in the Parker House tomorrow, remaining through Friday.

This year's exhibition, which is now touring the country after a New York opening last month, differs from those previously staged by this photographic concern. It is limited to 300 prints, with 200 of them in an invitation section and 100 chosen through a nation-wide competition. In this contest prizes were offered in three classifications, pictorial photography, press and commercial illustration, and scientific and industrial photography.

As the exhibition goes on its way around the country, a ballot will be conducted among visitors and the most popular print will win an additional grand prize.

Winners in the Pictorial Photography Group were: first prize, C. Derwood Ryan, for his picture "Just a Shower"; second prize, B. Russell Whitaker, Jr., for his picture "Sandra"; third prize, Fred Trussler, for his picture of a freighter against the sunset.

In the Press and Commercial Illustration Group, the winners were: first prize, Charles Pollak Regensburg, for his "The Market Goes Up"; second prize, William Vandivert, Staff Photographer for Life Magazine, for his picture of auto fenders; third prize, W. Eugene Smith, for his "Soldiers in Gas Attack."

'Hired Man'—An Institution On N. E. Farms Disappearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 7—The New Hampshire State Employment Service is having difficulty locating "hired men," the kind that farmers used to depend upon for seasonal work.

"The hired man has moved on," explains Henry Denning of the State Employment Service.

"The old New England hired man was an institution and we are reminded of this fact when we fail to locate reliable hired men of the old-fashioned kind for employers. An order for a hired man is as important as an order for a chemist, but it seems to be easier to find chemists than hired men. This, at first, seems to be a peculiar state of affairs, but it may be easy to find the reasons.

"The hired man of the old days had reliability, despite the fact that the work was hard, the hours were long and the wages were small. The farming industry has not greatly changed, but the type willing to work at it as a hired man seems to have disappeared.

"To the old time New Englander, long hours and small wages very frequently meant nothing. The hired man often was born in the same town as his employer and went to school with him. Both broke food at the same table and in many ways the man was his employer's equal. The two worked together, read the same paper, and seldom did either of them have a day off. The hired man felt, with a certain sense of pride, that he was an important part of the machinery of the farm and he accepted his working conditions as normal. In return, he was given comfort and protection and was assured of a living until well into his old age.

"The arrangement was not bad, he felt, either socially or economically.

"Invention and improvement of machinery and various social changes have altered all this and have put the hired man into a changing world. It is true that he had his deficiencies as well as his virtues, the first made him a farm hand and the second a valuable worker. He was trustworthy and willing, but he asked for little beyond the simple comforts of life and his position was, in a way, pathetic. His type is still in demand, but the supply seems to be exhausted."

Traffic Doubling At Boston Airport

Air travel at the Boston Airport in 1939 will be double that of 1938, Park Commissioner William P. Long stated today in a letter to Mayor Tobin.

The Airlines' statistics for January, 1939, show a total of 6,688 passengers carried as compared with 3,574 for January 1938, Mr. Long said. This is an increase of 87 per cent.

"January is considered one of the poorest months in the air travel," continued the Commissioner. "It therefore indicates that the air travel in 1939 would be double that of 1938."

The Commissioner advised the Mayor that the project for enlarging the waiting room at the Administration building at the airport is being pushed without interruption.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY

Deposit by Mail

Deposits are insured under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Chapter 43 of the Acts of 1934 and amendments thereto.

Save by Mail Now. It's Convenient. Confidential. Write for Details.

BOSTON PENNY SAVINGS BANK INCORPORATED 1861

1365-1375 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE

Station WIXAL

For Wednesday, March 8

(6.04mc—49.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

8:00 p. m. — Understanding Music: "Franz Schubert," Donald J. Grout, Harvard.

(11.73mc—25.6m)

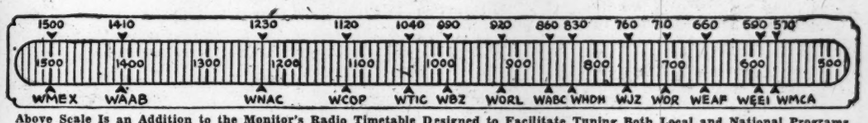
9:15 to 11:30 p. m.—Program for Latin America.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 8

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



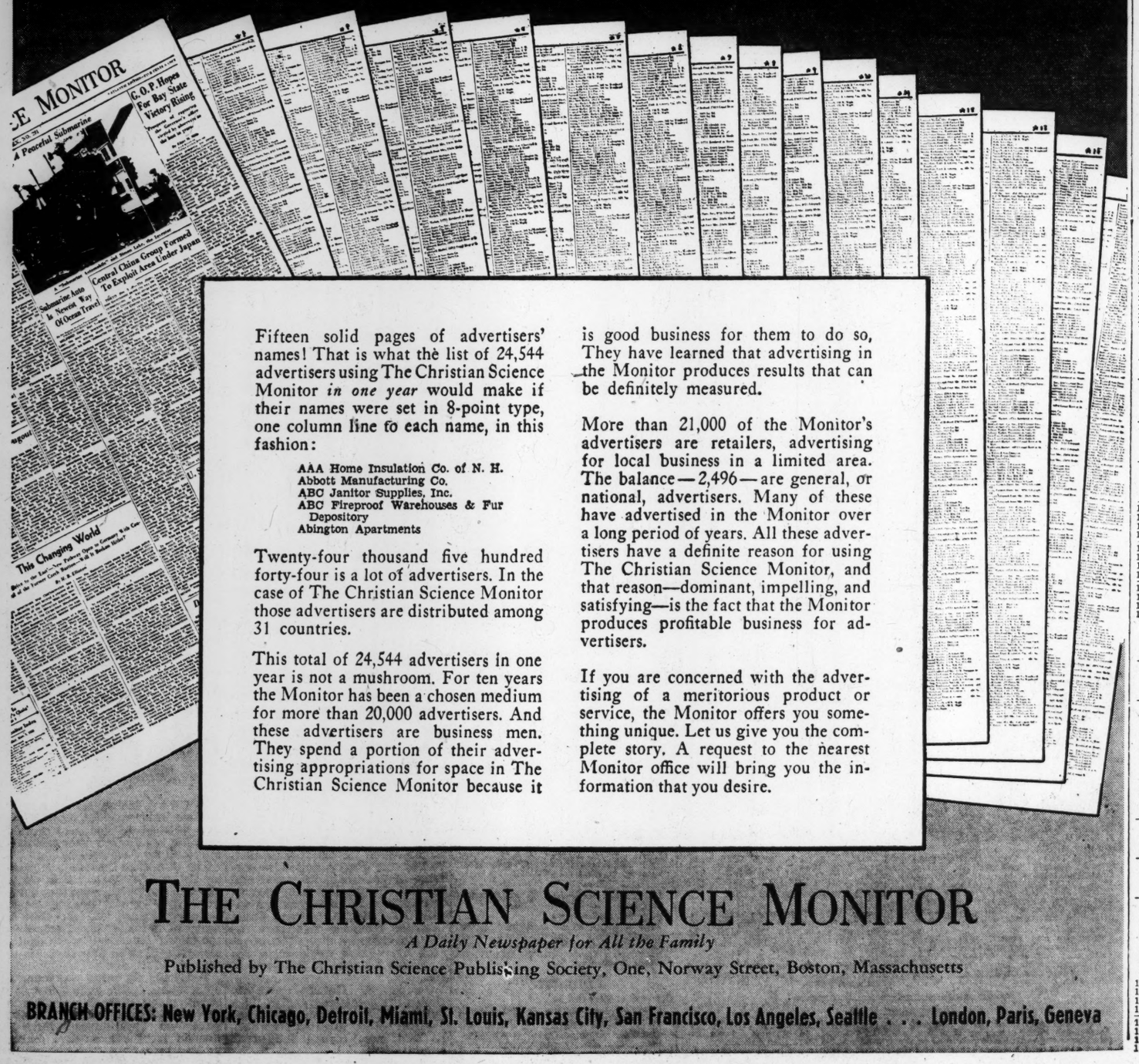
Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	"Dance Interlude"	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Singing Chef"	Children's program
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sport comment	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sport comment	Adrian Rollini's Trio	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comments
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"The Johnson Family"	B. Calloway's Orchestra
7:00 "New Voices"	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz's Orchestra
7:15 Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Vocal Varieties	"History of Baseball"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Menken in	WBZ Presents	Dramatized news	"The Green Hornet":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Emily Post, talk	"Don't You Believe It"	dramatization	"Cowboy Caravan," with
8:00 'Big Town': E. Rob-	Gilbert and Sullivan's	Johnny Green's Orch.:	"Little Theater of Mu-	Buck Nation
8:15 inson; G. Trevor	"Cox and Box"	sketch; soloists	sic": concert	Lee Grant's Orchestra
8:30 Al Jolson and	"Information, Please":	"For Men Only": inter-	New England Town Meet-	"Master Singers"
8:45 company; guest	questions and answers	views; music	ing: "Collective Bar-	News commentator
9:00 "We, the People"	"Mary and Bob": dra-	Frank Crumit; Julia	gaining — Wagner Act	Variety Hour
9:15 "We, the People"	matic program; talk	Sanderson; quiz	Pro and Con"	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	"Doc Rockwell's Brain	"Fibber McGee": com-	"Curtain Calls"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; soloists	Trust"; music	edy variety program	Third period, Bruins-	Variety Hour
10:00 "Dr. Christian of	"If I Had the Chance":	Bob Hope; Patsy Kelly;	Detroit, hockey, by	Network sports
10:15 River's End"	network interviews	Skinny Ennis' Orch.	Frank Ryan	Network sports
10:30 "Musical Weekly"	Lanny Grey's Rhythm	"Uncle Ezra"	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	Network sports
10:45 "Viewpoints"	School: popular	"Name the Place"	Ozzie Nelson's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News: weather: music	News Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:30 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Curt Houck's Orchestra	B. Calloway's Orchestra
11:45 Glen Gray's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Curt Houck's Orchestra	"Day's End": music

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 "Minute Man"	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15 "Minute Man"	"Church in Wildwood"	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	.....
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	.....
8:00 Forecasts: music	Weather; 'Woman Buys'	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 "Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	"Musical Almanac"	Musical Timetable
8:30 "The Handy Man"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Piano lessons
9:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"As You Like It"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Network speaker
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	"Breakfast Club"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake": sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly: sketch	"Your Home and Mine"	"Central City": sketch	Nation's School of the	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Air	"Singing Parson"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	Dixieland Band	"Just Plain Bill"	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Melody Time"	"Woman in White": sk.	"Choir Loft": organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 "The Fact Finder"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	Studio interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Hillbilly group	Ann Nigro, pianist
11:30 'Big Sister': sketch	Weather: music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life": sketch	"The Woman's Page"	Organ recital
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Review	"The Carters": sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Nancy James': sk.	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": sketch	Agriculture talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Mountaineers"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatization	Farm Radio News	"Don Ariste," pianist	Homemakers' Forum	Musical Mailbox
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	Our Quartet, songs	Musical Mailbox
1:45 "This Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	"Marjorie Mills Hour"	"Voice of Experience"	"Little Shaver": sketch
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Ask the Mrs."	"Classical Album"
2:15 Dramatic sketch	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"As You Like It"	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady": sketch	Concert Internationale	Helene Daniels, songs	World Events
2:45 the Air	"Betty Crocker"	Concert Internationale	Talk, Mayor Tobin	Book Reviews
3:00 News Service	Swingtime Trio	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 Indianapolis Sym-	High School Band	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Bill Lewis, baritone	Sport reports
3:30 phony Or.; Fabien	Ernie Watson's Orch.	Pepper Young's Family	Hugh Monaco's Orch.	Religious program
3:45 Sevitzky, cond.	Weather; news	"Guiding Light": sketch	"Bookshelf"	Religious program
4:00 "Meet the Author"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:15 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	"Hits and Encores"	Sport reports
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
4:45 "Piano Parade"	Club Matinee: news	"Girl Alone": sketch	"The Music Box"	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	"Smilin' Jack"	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	"White Brigade"
6:00 News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing": sk.	Weather; sport comment	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Sports comment	"Serenaders": vocal	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Johnson Family"	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00 Harvard program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen": sketch	Edwin C. Hill	"The Question Wheel"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Ask-It-Basket":	"Revelers": quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 questions; answers	Horace Heidt's Orch.	'Leaders in Dance Time'	dramatic sketch	Harper's Varieties
8:00 "Gang Busters":	"Midweek Function":	"One Man's Family":	Cincinnati Symphony	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 dramatic sketch	swing recordings	dramatic sketch	Orchestra	Network speakers
8:30 Paul Whiteman's	"Hobby Lobby": Dave	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.:	Harvard - Pennsylvania	'Silver Minstrels'
8:45 Orchestra; guests	Elman, interviews	soloists	basketball game	Johannes Steel, news
9:00 "Dr. Jones": dram-	"Horse & Buggy Days":	"Town Hall Tonight,"	Harvard - Pennsylvania	"Music That Soothes"
9:15 atization with	variety program	with Fred Allen and	basketball game	Pete Herman's Orch.
9:30 Professor Quiz:	'Wings for the Martins':	Company; interview:	Harvard - Pennsylvania	"American Forum"
9:45 vocalists; orch.	dramatization	P. Van Steeden's Orch.	basketball game	"American Forum"
10:00 Raymond Paige, 99	Variety program: solo-	Kay Kyser's College of	"Famous Jury Trials"	Gypsy Orchestra
10:15 Men and a Girl	ists; quartet; orchestra	Musical Knowledge	dramatization	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:30 "It Can Be Done":	Mark Sullivan; Jay	Kay Kyser's College of	"The Music Counter":	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 Edgar A. Guest	Franklin, comment	Musical Knowledge	Harold Stokes' Orches-	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts: news	News: weather: music	News Service	tra; soloists	Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 Sports: music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orch.	lem: variety
11:30 Little Jackie Hel-	"The Music You Want"	Salute to Station WIRE,	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 ler's Orchestra	"The Music You Want"	Indianapolis	Bill Carlsen's Orchestra	lem: variety

Just their names would fill fifteen pages!



Fifteen solid pages of advertisers' names! That is what the list of 24,544 advertisers using The Christian Science Monitor *in one year* would make if their names were set in 8-point type, one column line to each name, in this fashion:

AAA Home Insulation Co. of N. H.
Abbott Manufacturing Co.
ABC Janitor Supplies, Inc.
ABC Fireproof Warehouses & Fur Depository
Abington Apartments

Twenty-four thousand five hundred forty-four is a lot of advertisers. In the case of The Christian Science Monitor those advertisers are distributed among 31 countries.

This total of 24,544 advertisers in one year is not a mushroom. For ten years the Monitor has been a chosen medium for more than 20,000 advertisers. And these advertisers are business men. They spend a portion of their advertising appropriations for space in The Christian Science Monitor because it is good business for them to do so, They have learned that advertising in the Monitor produces results that can be definitely measured.

More than 21,000 of the Monitor's advertisers are retailers, advertising for local business in a limited area. The balance—2,496—are general, or national, advertisers. Many of these have advertised in the Monitor over a long period of years. All these advertisers have a definite reason for using The Christian Science Monitor, and that reason—dominant, impelling, and satisfying—is the fact that the Monitor produces profitable business for advertisers.

If you are concerned with the advertising of a meritorious product or service, the Monitor offers you something unique. Let us give you the complete story. A request to the nearest Monitor office will bring you the information that you desire.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Daily Newspaper for All the Family

Published by The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

BRANCH OFFICES: New York, Chicago, Detroit, Miami, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle . . . London, Paris, Geneva

Bay State Towns Pick Officers In Annual Elections

(Continued from Page 9)

Commissioner following an eleventh-hour decision by the Town Election Commission allowing Mr. Ward to substitute for his father on the ballot. A total of 2,488 votes were cast. Successful candidates included:

Daniel J. Flood, Town Clerk; Howard B. Capen, Treasurer; Peter Callery, Tax Collector; Albert J. Dahlke, Eugene J. Sullivan, Francis J. Carroll, Selectmen; Joseph D. Sabin, James B. Draper, Frank C. Chase, John C. Ronayne, School Committee; Frank E. Coveney, Board of Health; Albert A. Ward Water Commissioner; Martin J Walsh, Highway Surveyor; S. Marie Wells, Overseer of Poor; Thomas D Mullin, Dr. Deane S. Luce, James A. Dockray, Library Committee.

Danvers

William R. Lynch, Moderator; A. Preston Chase, Town Clerk; A. Preston Chase, Treasurer; Lillian P. Reynolds, Tax Collector; Arthur W. Gay, Auditor; Everett D. Batcheller, J. Ellison Morse, George H. Williams, Selectmen; W. Arthur Webb, Assessor; Harold D. Stone, School Committee; Sherman C. Gordon, Board of Health; Guy C. Creese, Water Commissioner; Bayard F. Snow, Planning Board; Grace E. Towne, Overseers of Poor; Irving Gordon, Constable; C. Curtis King, Tree Warden; David E. Woodward, Electric Commissioner; Alfred P. Hutchinson, Park Commissioner.

Dedham

In a contested election, with a total vote of 5,729 cast out of 8,090, John J. Smith was elected a new member of the Board of Selectmen. Charles A. Crowley and Thomas T. Doggett, Jr., were re-elected. These three were the winners in a field of nine candidates.

In the contest for Assessor, with nine running for the one position, Francis W. Walley was elected. For the Board of Public Health, with six running for one position, J. Edward Edmund Gilbert was returned to office by 57 votes over Thomas Lilly. Other officers elected were:

Edward J. Keelan, Jr., Ray W. Spalding, School Committee; Dr. Edward Knobel, Board of Health; Chester A. Pettingill, James P. Roberts, Planning Board; Sidney S Batchelder, Public Library; Roger B. Conant, Frederick E. A. Goodwin, Capen Fund; Mildred F. Babcock, Lawrence A. Corbett, Roderick W. Hine, School Committee.

Dover

Charles C. Cabot, moderator; Charles R. Bryant, Town Clerk; Irving F. Schlusemeyer, Treasurer; Nellie McGill, Tax Collector; Charles W. Greenough, Auditor; Charles C. Cabot, Chester W. Dowd and James H. Pickering, Selectmen; John W. Burnham, Assessor, three years; Lloyd D. Grace, School Committee, three years; Joseph Z. Francis, Cemetery Commissioner; Miriam B. Pickering, Library Commission; Gwendolyn W. Parker, Park Commission: Harold L. McKenzie, Tree Warden; Chester F. Hainlein, George R. X. Newcomb and Clarence A. Wakeland, Constables; James H. Pickering, Frederick H. Curtis, John N. Worcester, Trustees for five years of the Larabee and Whiting estates.

Framingham

Thomas G. Portmore was elected a member of the Board of Selectmen, defeating Mrs. Charlotte A. Dunning by 532 votes.

Alfred D. Church was elected to the Board of Public Works with 3,790 votes to 3,469 for John F. Jordan. Alvers C. Benson, with 3,641 votes, and Mrs. Ann P. Hourin, with 3,425, gained places on the School Committee, defeating Miss Helena V. O'Brien, 3,271, and Dr. Frank Broggi, 2,677. Other officers elected were:

John J. Sheehan, Moderator; William S. Walsh, Town Clerk; John F. Dunn, Treasurer; George W. Butterworth, Tree Warden; Harvey Matheson, William V. Sleeper, Planning Board; Frank W. Doughty, Welfare Board; John M. Merriam, George W. Butterworth, Cemetery Trustees; Kenneth S. Fletcher, Joseph L. Haas, George F. Marlowe, Dr. Joseph Merriam, Library Trustees; Dr. Joseph C. Merriam, Board of Health.

Lexington

Errol H. Locke and George W. Sarano were elected Selectmen in a field of five, Mr. Locke polled 1,427 votes to 1,284 for Mr. Sarano. Matthew Stevenson, with 1,076 votes; Raymond L. White, with 808 votes, and Richard E. Bourdon, with 169 votes, were defeated. Nearly 50 per cent of the vote was cast.

The other major town officers were elected without opposition, including Mrs. Annie F. Putney, President of the Massachusetts Parent Teacher Association, who was re-elected to the School Committee for three years. Other town officials were chosen as follows:

James J. Carroll, Town Clerk and Town Treasurer; William S. Scamman, Collector of Taxes; Dr. James J. Walsh, Cemetery Commissioner for three years; Robert H. Holt, Moderator; Patrick J. Maguire and John C. Russell, Constables, and William R. Greeley and Edward W. Kimball, Planning Board for three years.

Marshfield

Appropriations—School, $49,900; Highways and bridges, $29,500; Fire Department, $5,900; health, $10,600; street lights, $5,600; hydrant service, $13,000; water extensions, $18,300; Police, $10,100; interest, $19,000; new roads, $5,300; Library, $2,650; Tax Collector, $2,200; Poor Department, $39,750; town debt, $50,000.

Special Appropriations—Powder Point Bridge, $1,415; snow, $6,000; assessor's maps, $2,000; cemeteries, $1,200; Tree Warden, $4,000; insurance, $1,900; tercentenary, $2,000; mosquitoes, $3,500; shell fish, $1,500; Town Hall, $2,000.

Reading

Charles P. Howard, Moderator; Millard F. Charles, Town Clerk; Preston F. Nichols, Treasurer; Mrs. Grace V. Viall, Tax Collector; Robert E. Fowle, Selectman; Herbert G. Evans, Municipal Light Board; Edgar Frost, Assessor; Margaret S Canty, Charles R. Wakeling, School Committee; Mrs. Christine F. Atkinson, Board of Health; Henry M. Donegan, Tree Warden; Wendell P. Davis, Alexander Lindsay, Board of Public Works; A. Lloyd David, Planning Board; Albert L. Wellman, Jr. Board of Public Welfare; Harry C. Barr, Harold F. Davis, Cemetery Committee; Louis M. Lyons, Helen P. Tirrell, Library Trustees; Leon G. Bent, J. Winthrop Sias, Constables.

North Reading

Lyman E. Abbott, Moderator; William J. Sullivan, Town Clerk; Louis M. Gowing, Treasurer; Louis M. Gowing, Tax Collector; Foster R. Batchelder, Edward J. Leary, Carleton McIntire, Selectmen; Foster R. Batchelder, Assessor; Mrs. Elizabeth E. Little, School Committee; Leslie G. Yuill, Trustee of Trust Funds; Herbert E. Mosher, Water Commissioner; Horace H. Jones, Tree Warden; Eli Beaumont, George W Hinchley, Mrs. Marion S. Watkins Board of Public Welfare; Alfred G Croswell, Cemetery Committee; Mrs. Marion P. Griswold, Henry E. Stickney, Library Committee; Gerald H. Brooks, Thomas Croswell, Constables; Gerald H. Brooks, George L. Loud, Clarence E. Wedge, Fence Viewers.

Rockland

Following the recommendations of the Finance Commission in nearly all of the 52 warrant articles considered, the voters approved appropriations totaling more than $400,000

A feature of the meeting was the adoption of the proposal to transfer the town offices from the Rockland Savings Bank Building, where they have been located since 1891, to the Gladstone Building.

Appropriations—Schools, $105,200; highways, $6,650; Fire Department, $11,830; Health, $6,000; street lights, $8,898; Water Department, $29,500; Police, $8,955; interest, $36,000; new roads, $6,000; Library, $4,400; Welfare Department, $51,000; town officers, $8,500; soldiers' relief, $9,000; old age assistance, $55,000; compensation insurance, $2,250; Massachusetts Industrial School, $1,800; snow removal, $12,000.

Saugus

Mrs. Annie L. Hallin of Saugus won her campaign for election to the Saugus School Committee on her platform of "vindication" for her daughter, Isabelle, who was ousted as a school teacher in Saugus more than a year ago. She defeated the incumbent, Miss Marie E. Smith, who favored ousting Mrs. Hallin's daughter, by about 1,000 votes.

Sharon

Mrs. Dorothy W. Frey, a candidate for re-election, defeated Wilbur Armstrong, deposed school teacher, 669 to 618, for School Committeeman. Other successful candidates were:

John J. Rafter, Moderator; W. Winthrop Capen, Town Clerk; Orinda P. Lyttle, Treasurer; Robert A. Clark, Tax Collector; David M. Smith, Selectman; David M. Smith, Public Welfare Board; A. H. Urann. Assessor; Dr. Walter A. Griffin, Board of Health; Frank A. Chase, Water Commissioner; Layton S. Harvey, Arthur W. Nelson, Planning Board; Martin Glastetter, Highway Surveyor; Martha A. Morse, Walter S. Sampson, Library Committee; Fred A. White, Tree Warden.

Wakefield

Harry B. Allman, present Chairman of the School Committee and a member for 21 years, was beaten for re-election by John M. Henderson and Mary L. Tredennick. Mr. Allman received 1,754 votes to 3,180 for Mr. Henderson and 2,722 for Miss Tredennick.

William R. Lindsay, Charles F. Young, V. Richard Fazio, Donald White and William G. Dill were elected from a field of nine to the Board of Selectmen.

Leo F. Douglas, receiving 1,768 votes, was elected Assessor, beating Ernest E. Johnson with 1,428 and Herbert H. Thistle with 1,396. Others elected were:

Thomas I. O'Connell, Moderator; Frederic F. Hartshorne, Town Clerk; John I. Preston, Treasurer; Carl Sunman, Tax Collector; John G. Gates, Walter E. Peterson, Joseph L. Preston, Constables; John M. Hendelson, Mary L. Tredennick, School Committee; Dr. Carl E. Allison, Board of Health; George E. Sheldon, Water Commissioner; M. Leo Conway, Welfare Board; George W. Abbott, John T. Stringer, John W. MacGillvary, Cemetery Committee.

Watertown

Final returns in the contest for Selectman today gave Bernard S. McHugh, Democratic candidate, 5,229 votes, and his Republican opponent for the three-year term, Norman McKay, 5,039.

Wellesley

Wellesley voters gave Edward T. Kilmain a seat on the Board of Selectmen by a margin of 2,555 votes to 2,069 for Dr. Otho L. Schofield. Dr. Schofield defeated Mr. Kilmain by a small plurality in the caucus, but the latter re-entered the race on nomination papers.

In the only other contest Howard T. Bolles repeated his caucus victory, polling 2,745 votes to 1,192 for Edward C. McCabe and 575 for William H. Partridge, Jr. Other officers elected were:

Goldman Edmunds, Moderator; John T. Ryan, Town Clerk; Arthur K. Wells, Tax Collector and Treasurer; Patrick J. Fitzpatrick, Assessor; Louis Harvey, Ralph J. Keltie, School Committee; Daniel B. Coleman, Board of Health; Edward L. Moreland, Sewer, Light and Water Commissioner; Benjamin Proctor, Jr., Park Commisisoner; Fred S. Crowther, Planning Board; Chester C. Spring, Library Committee.

Weymouth

Approximately $1,351,000 was appropriated at the town meeting, which was adjourned until Wednesday night when a $90,000 fund for school construction will be considered.

Appropriations—School, $31,800; highways, $115,000; Fire Department, $85,361.14; Health, $16,000; street lights, $36,135.69; Water Department, $94,281; Police, $73,471; interest, $19,000; Library, $26,373; Tax Collector, $9,657; Relief, $321,406.67; town debt, $63,000; Selectmen, $4,063.70; accountant, $6,274; treasurer, $5,275; assessors, $10,982.35; legal department, $3,000; damages, $6,000; town clerk, $4,252.89; election and registration, $3,208; Engineering Department, $5,500; Town Hall maintenance, $7,250; building inspection, $1,610; sealer of weights and measures, $1,252; gypsy moth control, $1,250; tree warden, $2,150; nurses, $2,500; maintenance of Norfolk County Hospital, $16,544.68; garbage disposal, $4,500; parks and playgrounds, $6,750; WPA activities, $54,000; harbormaster, $1,200.

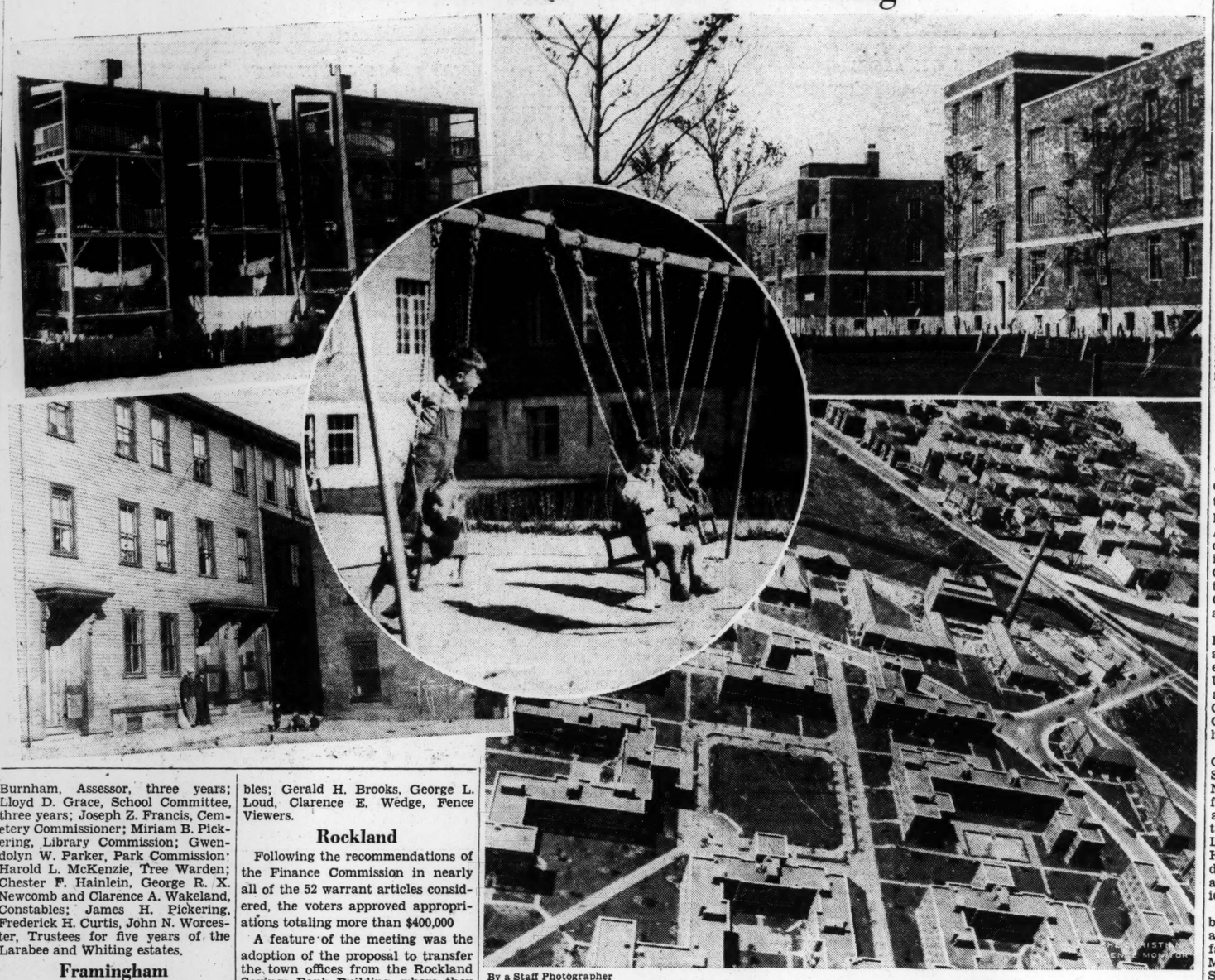
Winchester

George B. Hayward, Moderator; Miss Mabel W. Stinson, Town Clerk; Harrie Y. Nutter, Treasurer; Nathaniel N. Nichols, Tax Collector; Alvin M. Litchfield, Selectman; Harry T. Winn, Assessor; Robert R. Elliott, Mrs. Caroline P. Spaulding, School Committee; Richard Parkhurst, Board of Health; Clarence P. Whorf, Water Board; William L. Parsons, Planning Board; Frederic C. Alexander, Park Commission; Francis E. Smith, Board of Public Welfare; Ernest R. Eustis, Cemetery Commission; George H. Eustis, Jennie C. Gates, Library Trustees; Michael J. Foley, Edward F. Maguire, Gleason W. Ryerson, Constables; Ralph W. E. Hopper, Commissioner of Trust Funds.

Winthrop

Walter G. Baker, David Belcher, present Selectmen, and Ross F. Batchelder were successful candidates in yesterday's contest for the office of Selectman. The vote was: Mr. Baker, 4,256 votes; Mr. Belcher, 3,895; Mr. Batchelder, 4,024. Harry W. Aiken, Town Treasurer for 32 years, was re-elected on a vote of 2,276. Carl I. Nelson received 4,347 votes to become Tax Collector.

Before and After of Boston Housing



By a Staff Photographer

What Is Being Done to Improve Conditions

Upper left: Slum district in South Boston. Upper right: The new era of housing in South Boston as depicted by Old Harbor Village Homes. Centerpiece: Old Harbor Village children grow up in progressive surroundings like these. Lower left: This is the type of slum district in Roxbury that the Government is trying to stamp out. Lower right: The pattern of Old Harbor Village.

Means for Better Housing Said to Be in Boston's Hands

(Continued from Page 1)

inflexible to meet changing standards or the economic situation prevailing at a given time makes enforcement difficult.

Courts Complicate Situation

To serve the ends of justice, the courts often allow a distressed house owner's financial condition to influence their decisions, according to Mr. Yuill, who said that having once been overruled by the courts, administrative officers become less strict and poor housing increases proportionately.

Again, the fact that 17 per cent of the houses visited by the Association last year had serious conditions that were not even known by official agencies convinced Mr. Yuill that public agencies for enforcement of regulations are considerably undermanned. While granting that reductions in municipal budgets must be made, he felt that "the relative value of different services to the community must be properly appraised and every consideration given to departments having to do with the protection of public health and safety."

These are conditions that Mr. Yuill said have grown up under the cover of governmental economies despite efforts of the last 300 years to develop a system of building regulations tending to do away with obsolescence before it became a difficult Frankenstein.

State Board Helps

Lately, the State Board of Housing has been established and in 1935 the first Housing Authority Law was enacted along with the formation of the Boston Housing Authority.

These are only a few of the steps taken in Boston to fight the growth of slums which today point to a heavy drop in returns on invested funds and threaten Boston with the withdrawal of private enterprise from the building picture, according to Mr. Yuill.

Asked if public housing is the solution to Boston's problems, Mr. Yuill replied that "public housing does not in itself provide a solution." Federal projects have not as yet had any direct effect, he said, upon the basic economic problem, namely, that of providing good housing for families unable to pay the nominal costs of good housing.

How many families are there in Boston now living in substandard housing? According to Mr. Yuill, there are 35,000. To rehouse these underprivileged families would cost millions of dollars. Yet the contemplated four Federal projects to be started this year will take care of only 3100 families and eliminate the same number of sub-standard dwellings, he said.

Frank W. Stearns

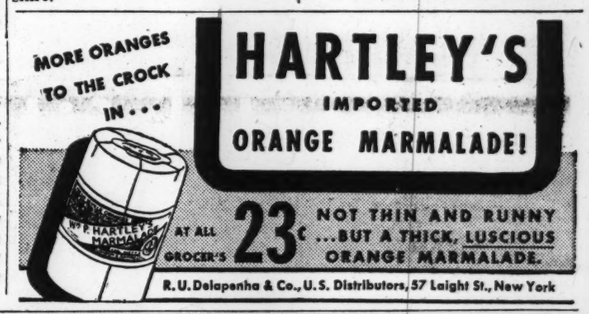
Frank W. Stearns, Boston merchant, who passed on here yesterday, gained national prominence as the closest friend and greatest political booster of President Coolidge. After Calvin Coolidge, as a member of the Massachusetts Senate, aided in passage of a bill aiding Amherst College, Mr. Stearns, an Amherst trustee, devoted his time to making Coolidge's name known to the State and the Nation.

Back of Mr. Coolidge's rise from President of the Massachusetts Senate to Lieutenant Governor, Governor, and later President of the United States, was Mr. Stearns. He and his associates persuaded Mr. Coolidge to run for the Lieutenant Governor's post, a step which started him on the road to the Presidency.

While Mr. Coolidge was serving as Governor of Massachusetts, Mr. Stearns appeared at the Republican National Convention in 1920 and fought for Mr. Coolidge's nomination as President. Mr. Coolidge gained the Vice-Presidency nomination. Later, upon the passing of President Harding, Mr. Coolidge became President and Mr. Stearns gained stature as "the man of mystery" of the Coolidge Administration.

Mr. Stearns was chairman of the board of the R. H. Stearns Company, a firm founded 92 years ago by his father. During his building up of Mr. Coolidge to the Presidency, Mr. Stearns relinquished his own post as President of the Stearns Company and turned operation of the business over to younger men.

Mr. Stearns was born on Nov. 8, 1856. He graduated from Amherst College in 1878 and entered the business founded by his father. In 1881 he became a partner in the firm. His brother, Foster Stearns, is a member of the United States House of Representatives, from New Hampshire.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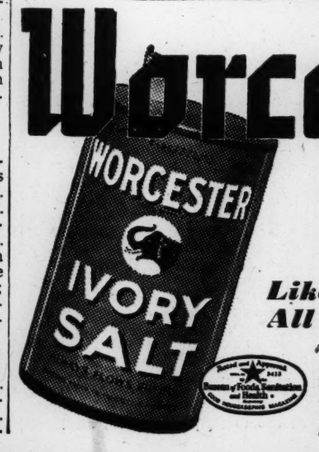

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FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Veteran Pitcher Means Much to Local Baseball—Red Wings vs. Bruins Tonight

Grove Situation Main Point Concerning Cronin's Red Sox

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 7—At this stop light on the Tamiami Trail, the baseball folk are concerned about the famed left arm of Bob Grove, the lanky southpaw who has been around the American League since he joined the Athletics out of Baltimore in the spring of 1925. This will be campaign No. 15 for Lefty, and perhaps one of his most interesting.

You should be familiar with Grove's disappointing 1938 experience. He stood American League hitters on their collective heads until the middle of July, when he suddenly and unexpectedly lost the combination. At the start of the race he won eight straight for the Red Sox, and by July 14 had a record of 14 and three. Twelve of those games were complete and included a 10-inning battle with the Detroit Tigers and a 12-inning victory over the Chicago White Sox. The left-hander was the old master in the true sense of the word; he was on the road to one of his greatest years.

Then one afternoon he was pitching against the Tigers at Fenway Park. During the first four innings he held them to four hits, fanning three. Another easy one for Lefty they said in the grandstand. But without warning, the old master walked off the mound. He no longer could throw a ball up to the plate. By Aug. 5 he was back again, but lacking that zip that had marked his earlier triumphs.

Watching Hopefully

So the Red Sox today are watching hopefully as Grove goes through his training paces here in the shadow of the Sarasota Terrace. If he can come back with his old mastery, the club is certain to be right up there with the Yankees, Tigers and Cleveland Indians. Without him, however, the fifth and final leg of Joe Cronin's lengthy contract is very apt to be disappointing. To be blunt, the team will win or lose with Lefty.

The Red Sox bought Grove from Philadelphia on Dec. 12, 1933. The following spring at Sarasota he turned the camp into an uproar by announcing that he could not pitch with his former brilliance. Connie Mack, some of the boys said, had pulled a fast one on Tom Yawkey. But on that occasion Grove protected his former manager by coming back to the pinnacle. Perhaps he will repeat this year for Cronin.

The manager of the Red Sox said several weeks ago, on a visit to Boston, that he was not counting on Grove. However, if the left-hander comes through with a dozen or more victories, the world will be a brighter place to live. Meanwhile, Cronin will go along with Jack Wilson, Fritz Ostermueller, Joe Heving, Dennis Galehouse, Elden Auker, Emerson Dickman and Jim Bagby carrying the heaviest portion of the burden. Jake Wade, the Detroit importation, and Woody Rich, rookie from Little Rock, may join the regular list. Cronin can carry 25 men this year, instead of 23.

Rich in Compliments

Rich came to the Red Sox with a pocket full of compliments. He pitched 229 innings in the Southern Association, winning 19 and losing 10. He fanned 122 batters. At times he was wild, which is the only drawback in an otherwise sensational minor league record. If he does not make the grade this season, he should by ready by 1940. But Cronin would like nothing better than to have the boy make it the first time.

Aside from Grove, interest here is divided between a pair of highly-regarded youngsters—Third Baseman Jim Tabor and Outfielder Ted Williams. These boys must replace Pinky Higgins and Ben Chapman, respectively, and they must know that the road ahead is not without bumps. Chapman and Higgins between them drove in 186 runs last year as the club paced the American League in batting. And they could get around in the field.

Rotman to Lead B. U. Hoop Team

Boston University's basketball squad has honored Jack Rotman of Chelsea with the court leadership for 1939-40.

This election of Rotman gives the City of Chelsea the unique distinction of having had four basketball captains at Boston University in the past five years. This past season it was Solly Nechtem, two years ago it was Al Rabinovitz and three years ago it was Fred Garabedian.

Rotman was the only junior playing regularly this past season on the greatest court team in Boston University's history. The other four members were all seniors.

Rotman came to Boston University three years ago as a forward and was the high-scoring star on the yearling team his first year with the Terriers. Last year, because of an abundance of forwards, Coach Collard shifted Rotman to a guard position and by midseason Jack made the grade and was a regular. He has been first-string guard all during the past season and was rated as one of the most valuable players on the team.

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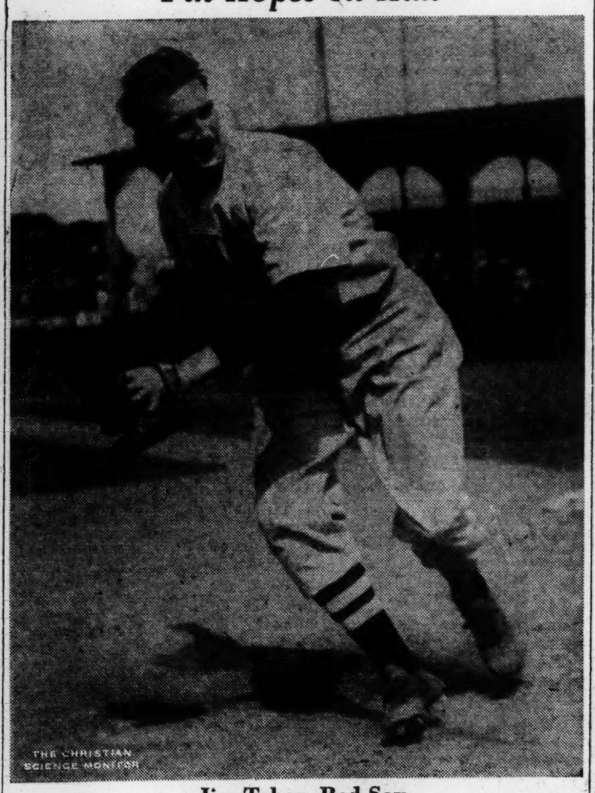


Jim Tabor, Red Sox

Manager Joe Cronin is depending upon this youngster to fill the capable shoes of Frank Higgins, veteran third baseman, traded during the off season.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Zeke Bonura vs. McCarthy

SARASOTA, Fla., March 7—Henry "Zeke" Bonura, formerly of the American League, is the big noise in the New York Giants' camp. Mel Ott hits them a mile to right field; Zeke hits them a mile to left. But a few of the boys who should know say that Bill Terry will have Jack McCarthy back on first base before July 4th. The manager of the Giants will need an agile second baseman in there to back up the slow-moving Bonura. Perhaps Whitehead can do it.

♦ ♦ ♦

Back from a stretch in the Texas League, Schoolboy Rowe is the man the Tigers are eyeing over in Lakeland. The big pitcher is optimistic, of course, but as yet his confidence has lacked the backing of competitive performance. He won 12 and lost only two games at Beaumont.

♦ ♦ ♦

With four-straight world championships their goal, the cocky Yankees are hard at work in St. Petersburg. When the American League race gets under way next month, Joe McCarthy's troupe will have less worries than most of the other clubs combined. And yet, no team has ever pulled the trick of four in a row. The Giants captured four successive pennants in the National League, but they could not extend this string to the World Series.

♦ ♦ ♦

The fine team spirit which Casey Stengel calls the greatest he ever experienced in baseball, was apparent at the Bees' Bradenton camp two days after training began. Several regulars who were not expected to report until March 8, came out and took part in the early drills. Johnny Cooney even showed up one morning and took batting practice in street clothes.

♦ ♦ ♦

Charley Grimm gave the boys a laugh when he said he saw the Brooklyn Dodgers training at Clearwater Beach—"Inhaling and exhaling flat on their backs."

Despite the fact that last year he finished thirteenth among American League batters, eighteenth in fielding, made 15 errors and trailed Jimmy Foxx and Hank Greenberg in the runs-batted-in column, a recent poll among major league managers, coaches and players revealed that Yankee Joe Di Maggio was the No. 1 boy in the junior circuit. It is generally believed that Joe has yet to flower.

♦ ♦ ♦

In a recent fanning bee at Bradenton, as to the relative merits of Joe Medwick and Johnny Mize, the outfielder won going away. They gave Mize a slight edge in batting, but Joe walked off with the crown because of his superiority in the field. "I don't care much about pitching to either one of them," grinned Deacon Danny MacFayden. "Right!" chorused his Boston mates.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Cleveland club is counting on Oscar Grimes, recalled from Milwaukee where he hit .307, to play second base this year. Oscar's father, Ray Grimes, is a former big leaguer. The Indian's chief concern is Sammy Hale, whose arm is not what it once was.

♦ ♦ ♦

Husky young Phil Masi, Bee catcher, sold himself to two ball clubs in one year. Declared a free agent by Judge Landis after being purchased by Cleveland from Milwaukee, Phil talked himself into a job with Springfield, Ohio. At the end of the season, according to an agreement, he was free again and sold himself again to Boston. He has the size but is very green behind the plate. Bob Coleman should help him at Evansville this summer.

♦ ♦ ♦

Bill Klem, the umpire, has named an all-star squad. Here it is: Hal Chase, Frankie Frisch, Honus Wagner, Jimmy Collins, Babe Ruth, Clarence Beaumont, Ty Cobb, Christy Mathewson, Grover Alexander, Mordecai Brown, Walter Johnson, Roger Bresnahan, Gabby Hartnett, Johnny Kling, Wilbert Robinson, Eddie Collins, Harry Steinfeldt, Bill Terry, Tris Speaker and Fred Clarke.

Sporting Around the Hub

Olympics Host to Aces

After a two-weeks lay-off, the Boston Olympics swing back into action against the Quebec Aces this week end, with the first game scheduled for the Arena Saturday night, and the second for the Garden Sunday afternoon.

This will be the first trip to Boston in five years for the Aces, who won the Quebec Senior League title last year, but lost to Cornwall Flyers in the semifinals of the Allan Cup play-downs. This year, although they have not done so well in league play, they are the only team to beat the Smoke Eaters of Trail, who recently won the world's amateur championship at Basle, Switzerland.

The locals, incidentally, will be in fairly good shape on the week end. Ted Frazier and Russ Martin will have returned, and the rest of the team will have had plenty of practice since the college season closed.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Boston Y. M. C. A. will be the scene of the nineteenth annual New England "Y" track and field championships March 18 at 7:30 p. m. Entries should be sent to H. J. Willman at the Brockton "Y" before Thursday of this week.

♦ ♦ ♦

For the third successive year, B. U.'s varsity hockey team has elected co-captains, and Joe Conaty of Brookline and Ed Richardson of Medford will be the leaders in 1939-40. Conaty played right wing on the first line this year, while Richardson, former all-scholastic star at Medford High School, has been outstanding for the Terriers for two years both at defense and at forward.

♦ ♦ ♦

M. I. T.'s gymnasts were no match for Navy yesterday and lost to the Middies 40-14. The Engineers took first in only one of the six events.

♦ ♦ ♦

Princeton finished a disappointing hockey season in Canada last night by losing to Queen's University, 8-4. The loss left the Tigers in sixth place in the Triple I League standing, while Queen's moved into a tie for second with Toronto.

♦ ♦ ♦

The B. U. fencers have two matches this week end. Friday night they meet Dartmouth at the Terrier gym, and Saturday they oppose the Duke Sword Club of Manchester, New Hampshire.

♦ ♦ ♦

Harvard's spring football practice will begin March 17 and sessions will continue until the first week in May. Coach Dick Harlow's main problem will be filling vacancies caused by graduation last June.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Barre, Vt., hockey team, champions of the state, will be the 13th team to engage in the N. E. A. A. U. championships which begin at the Arena Friday night. The team was accepted yesterday. This is the first time that Vermont has been represented in the tournament.

G. C.

New League Planned

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Representatives from six communities in New York, Pennsylvania and Canada will meet in Buffalo Wednesday to organize a new Class D Professional Baseball League. The league is expected to start play early in May and continue until Labor Day, playing six days a week. A 110 to 120-game schedule is contemplated.

Thompson Here With Stronger Detroit Club

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	31	10	3	129	61	65
Rangers	23	13	4	117	84	51
Americans	16	18	9	101	127	41
Toronto	16	19	8	97	95	40
Detroit	15	21	6	96	113	36
Canadiens	13	22	8	99	132	34
Chicago	12	23	8	81	109	32

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Including tonight's game at the Boston Garden against Detroit, the Bruins have only three remaining contests at home in the 1938-39 National Hockey League schedule. After Detroit the Bruins entertain Chicago next Tuesday night and Canadiens the following Sunday night.

These three invaders are low in the standing and ordinarily would be no advance attraction, but their three-cornered struggle to get in the coming play-offs keeps interest alive. And the memory of the climb through to the Stanley Cup made by Chicago as the lowest team to make the play-offs last year has not worn away yet.

Veteran Goaler

Of most interest to Boston hockey fans concerning Detroit, of course, is Tiny Thompson. The veteran goaler who broke into the National Hockey League with the Bruins in 1928-29 and stayed here until early this season, has had a rough passage since leaving this section. The Wings have hobbled through most of the season handicapped by injuries.

Now on Up-Grade

The balance of the club is one-sided in that the veterans are below standard and for the most part the youngsters are a year or two away. During the past month, however, the Wings have had nearly full strength and have played much better hockey, as their record indicates. They were trailing Chicago and close to the cellar most of the way, but today they have stepped over Chicago and are almost comfortably in fifth place.

Naturally, Thompson is desirous of playing well against his former teammates and in the presence of so many former Boston friends. On the last visit here he turned in a grand exhibition of goaltending, far outshining Frankie Brimsek, who replaced him in the local nets. He really deserved to win that game and held the Bruins scoreless behind a 1-0 lead until the last five minutes, when Bobby Bauer tallied and the Bruins won, 2 to 1. It was the best exhibition of goalminding on Boston ice all winter.

Hope Spurt Will Hold

When the Bruins went to Detroit after that game Thompson really came into his own and beat the Ross team 4-1. With the Wings playing better hockey and Thompson on his game, the team will be a problem for any of the other clubs to handle and Manager Jack Adams is hopeful that the present spurt will hold for the play-offs where he expects to surprise a few people.

♦ ♦ ♦

Reports from New York Sunday night state that the Amerks have tumbled ingloriously despite holding third place . . . They have won only two games in the last 14 . . . In the game which they lost to Detroit 4-2 the criticism of the team was general with particular force aimed at the meek defensive gestures of the defensemen.

♦ ♦ ♦

Loss of Gorge Parsons to the Toronto Maple Leaf cause is serious . . . The spare winger did well at either left or right wing and always proved troublesome for the Bruins . . . In that same game Toronto writers took Mikey Ion, referee, to task for not being strict . . . It is to yawn in a bored manner to protest the refereeing for they are simply not calling them and evidently are not being asked to by the league heads.

♦ ♦ ♦

Andy Lytle, clever hockey writer from Toronto, probably will not be rated so clever in the home town when his all-star selection is perused . . . He failed to pick a Toronto man on either the first or second team and that alone, in Canada, not to mention Toronto, is high treason . . . On the other hand it is courageous too.

♦ ♦ ♦

Chicago is a rather hopeless road team, having won against only three teams all season . . . Toronto, once, Rangers twice, and Canadiens three times . . . There is only one way to correct the present silly play-offs and that is for Canadiens or Chicago to win the Stanley Cup.

♦ ♦ ♦

When Bobby Bauer played wing for St. Michael's junior champions in 1934 along with Pep Kelly, Art Jackson, Reg Hamilton and Nick Metz, he was known as "Lefty" . . . That season Bauer's team eliminated Edmonton in the Allan Cup competition and Edmonton had the Colville brothers in the line-up, Neil at defense and Mac at right wing.

Test Cricket

DURBAN, South Africa, March 7 (CP)—South Africa was in a strong position at the close of the third day's play in the concluding cricket test match against England. In 13 hours batting the Springboks bagged 530 runs and at the close of play yesterday had captured one English wicket for 35 runs.

The first innings total, obtained by stubborn defensive play, set a record for the South Africans in test play between the two countries. Previous highest score was 513 for eight wickets, declared, made at Cape Town in 1931.

Mungo Signs

CLEARWATER, Fla. (AP)—Executive Vice-President Larry MacPhail announced Van Lingle Mungo had signed a contract to pitch for the Brooklyn Dodgers at a salary of $5,000, one third of his 1938 stipend.

Back Among Friends Again

By a Staff Photographer

Tiny Thompson, Detroit

Former Bruin goalie who lost a close game here on the last visit 2 to 1 and beat the Bruins in Detroit 4 to 1. He will be in the nets for the visitors at the Boston Garden tonight.

Coach Vaughan Has Success At Helm of Terrier Hockey

Dr. Wayland Vaughan, Boston University varsity hockey coach, has just completed one of the greatest seasons in B. U.'s hockey history.

His present team, the eleventh since he took over the reins of 1928, in many respects is deserving of more credit than any of the past teams which may have had records as good if not better.

Eleven-Year Record

Altogether, Coach Vaughan's teams have won 76 games, lost 55, and tied five. The players have scored 452 goals as against 390 for their opponents. During this time, the Terriers have failed to at least break even on only three occasions. The 1929-30 team won three, tied two, and lost eight; the 1933-34 team won six and lost seven; and the following year the sextet won five and lost six.

This year the team won 10 and lost four to retain its New England Intercollegiate Hockey League championship. The league has been in existence for three years and during its first year of operation, the Terriers lost the title by one-half a game. Last year, they won it, and this year they became the first team in league history to have an undefeated record, having won six and lost none in league competition.

This record is little short of amazing in view of the obstacles that faced Coach Vaughan this year. In fact, it was believed in many circles that the Terriers would be fortunate to win three games. The obstacles that confronted Coach Vaughan were:

Regulars Lost

Four regulars were lost from last year's team by graduation, including Gerry Desrosiers, rated as one of the outstanding college hockey players in the country.

Bob Colburn, his co-captain-elect and best goalie, did not return to school, which left Al Carvelli the only regular available.

A week before the opening game Coach Vaughan lost his sophomore goalie, "Rogo" Powers, and Ed Lacroix, reserve goalie, because of illness. This left him without a goalie at all. He drafted Johnny Walker, football captain who had never played in the nets before and had only one year of high school hockey experience as a defenseman. Johnny had one day of practice and started the season.

To add further to Coach Vaughan's troubles, Al Carvelli, his captain, scoring star and playmaker, was forced to miss the last six games because of injuries.

With things like this happening, a successful season is a great tribute to Coach Vaughan.

His 11-year record at B. U. follows:

Year	Won	Lost	Tied
1928-29	9	2	1
1929-30	3	8	2
1930-31	6	6	0
1931-32	6	4	0
1932-33	7	3	0
1933-34	6	7	0
1934-35	5	6	0
1935-36	7	6	0
1936-37	8	5	0
1937-38	9	3	2
1938-39	10	4	0

Columbia Quintet Awaits Dartmouth's Mr. Broberg

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 7—Whether or not Dartmouth's Big Green five has clinched outright possession of the Eastern Intercollegiate League title before it arrives on Morningside Heights to meet Columbia tomorrow, the night promises to be the Lions' biggest of the season.

That is because Dartmouth brings one of the greatest college basketball players of the day in Gus (Swede) Broberg—who, incidentally, is stealing Columbia's stuff.

Eight Champions

Since they began keeping individual scoring records in the league in 1907, the Lions have produced eight league individual scoring champions, all the way from Kiendl, in 1911, down to Johnny O'Brien, last year's captain. That is more top scorers than any other team in the league can show. Three times in a row, in 1930, 1931, and 1932, the Lions turned the trick, with Lou Bender in '30 and '31, Davy Jones in '32.

More than that, Johnny O'Brien last year hung up an all-time league record in field goals with 58.

But storm signals have been hung on Morningside Heights today because this Big Green sophomore is threatening to steal everything but the nets off the baskets.

Broberg Ahead

In 10 league games, Broberg has scored 60 field goals, to eclipse O'Brien's great mark. He has scored a total of 140 points. He needs only five more points to tie the modern scoring record held jointly by Bonniwell of Dartmouth, in 1935, and Foertsch of Cornell, in 1937. He needs only a dozen points to tie the all-time high total of 152 hung up by McNicholl of Penn in 1921, when each team had a foul-shooting specialist McNicholl, Penn's star at the foul-line, notched 122 free throws.

Broberg has two more games, against Princeton today and against Columbia Wednesday night, in which to accomplish these things.

That is why Columbia wants to see Broberg, and to make it tough for him. But Columbia will cheer him at the end if he shatters all these marks as he already has shattered O'Brien's.

Compliments

"And you can put it down," said little Albie Myers, Columbia's top scorer of the year, "that he's no basket-hanger, either. He is a real all-around player. He sets up plays for others as well as shooting for himself. In fact, he could score even more than he does if he wanted to be a prima donna. He is an all-around floorman as well as a basket-shooter. We'll give him a lot more trouble here than we did at Hanover. He simply couldn't seem to miss that night. But win, lose or draw, he's a grand basketball player and a good sport to play against too."

So Columbia waits for Broberg to give him a big reception—and then try to stop him. If Princeton wants to oblige by knocking off the Indians to keep Columbia in the race—provided Columbia has outscored Penn in Philadelphia Saturday—that will be fine. But at any rate, Mr. Broberg and Dartmouth are in for a battle on Morningside Heights.

Olsen Keeps Title

NEW DENMARK, N. B. (CP)—Chris Olsen, New Denmark, Maritime Senior Ski Champion, retained his title for a second year in a meet open to the three provinces, although only New Brunswick clubs were represented. Forty-five skiers from Dalhousie, Bathurst, Campbellton, University of New Brunswick, Edmundston and New Denmark competed.

Olsen, despite injuries suffered previously, won a cross-country race of about eight miles in 1 hour, 10 minutes and 12 seconds. In jumping he placed second to Gilbert Jensen, aged 16, New Denmark, who leaped 148 and 149 feet.

P. G. A. Championship Site

SARASOTA, Fla. (AP) — George R. Jacobus, President of the Professional Golfers' Association of America, announced the 1939 P. G. A. Championship has been awarded to Pomonok Country Club, Flushing, N. Y. Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., will be the defending champion.

Penn Invading Crimson Court Tomorrow Night

Harvard's varsity basketball team will play its final home game of the year against Pennsylvania in the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building on Holyoke Street tomorrow. The game will be the second of a double-header, the Harvard freshman team meeting Dean Academy in the opening game at 7 o'clock. Harvard has one more game to play against Yale at New Haven on Saturday.

Pennsylvania comes to Cambridge with a fighting chance to gain a third-place bracket in the Eastern Intercollegiate League. Coach Lon Jourdet will bring to Cambridge a team headed by Capt. Payson Brickley, guard, and with an outstanding scorer in Tony Mischo, a senior, who is fourth leading scorer in the Eastern Intercollegiate League, and has an excellent opportunity to finish in the runner-up position to Broberg of Dartmouth. Mischo trails Bennett of Cornell by six points and Foertsch of Cornell by one point and has a game in hand. Mischo and Bruce Pearce will play the Pennsylvania forward positions tomorrow night with Harlan Gustafson at center, and Capt. Brickley and Gerry Seeders will play the guard positions.

Coach Wesley Fesler of Harvard will have Capt. Uyisses Lupien and Fred Heckel at the guard positions with Homer Peabody at center, and Charles Lutz and Same White as forwards. Lutz will have an opportunity in this game and in the Yale game on Saturday to improve his individual scoring position in the Eastern League. He ranks seventh in the latest scoring statistics and may improve that position in the next two games.

Outlook Bright For Huskies In Track and Field

Northeastern sent three men to the intercollegiates in New York last week and they came home with a silver medal and 3½ points. More than that, however, they returned with a good deal of hope for the outdoor season and for next year as well.

Capt. Danny Niles of Norwood, New England's leading intercollegiate high jumper, accounted for both the medal and the points by tying for second in his specialty with Grandin Wise of Princeton. Danny cleared 6ft. 4in. on his second try at that height, but failed at 6ft. 5in.

Miles definitely is listed as a sure point scorer in the outdoor intercollegiates, while the other two Huskies who made the trip promise good things in the future. Better known of the pair is Frank Mascianica of Everett, who still holds the State interscholastic record for 600 yards.

Mascianica drew the ninth and outside lane in the 600-yard trial Saturday afternoon, but he managed to work his way through the jam and qualify handily behind Wesley Wallace of Fordham. Frank ran sixth and last in the final of the 600, but his conquerors included the best collegians in the East.

Third Husky hopeful is Joe Gallant of Newton, State 1000-yard king. As a freshman last year Joe won the N.E.A.A.A.U. mile crown, so his first start in major competition last Saturday was watched with interest. Gallant was fortunate in drawing a front line position in the field of 27 starters, and he promptly raced to the front from the gun.

Joe ran the first quarter in 62 seconds, and at no time was worse than sixth. He staged a sensational gun-lap dual with Weymouth Kirkland of Princeton, with the Tiger just getting up from the last place. Gallant was timed in 4:29.

These three runners will lead the Huskies against Maine at Orono on Saturday in the final dual meet of the indoor season. Northeastern hopes to finish undefeated, having previously rolled up triumphs over Bates, Tufts, and Brown.

Tech Tournament For School Fives Starts Thursday

Somerville and North Quincy High will clash in the opening game of M. I. T.'s annual interscholastic basketball tournament. The tourney, which opens Thursday with four games, has seven choices named, Natick and Needham playing tonight at the Hangar at 8 o'clock, the winner to qualify as the eighth participant.

Somerville and North Quincy will play at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. An hour later New Bedford and Peabody, winner of the North Shore tournament, will clash.

At 8 o'clock Lynn English will face the winner of the Natick-Needham playoff, while at 9 o'clock Lynn Classical and Quincy, finalist a year ago, will bring the first round play to a close. Quincy lost out in the 1938 final to Chelsea, which failed to win a place in the select group for the first time in several years.

The field this season is most unusual in that two cities, Quincy and Lynn, both have two entries. Lynn English and Classical have been in together previously, but this is the first time that North Quincy has ever qualified. Peabody is also a newcomer to the Tech classic.

Football Tour

GLASGOW (CP)—Three officials will accompany the representative Scottish Football Association team United States this summer. Seven on its tour of Canada and the teen players will be chosen in April and they will leave some time in May, returning at the end of June.

G. G. Graham, Secretary of the Association, together with F. Dodd of Hamilton Academicals and J. Lamb, Arbroath, have been chosen to travel with the team. Details regarding games to be played have yet to be arranged.

New Professional Tour—National Hockey League Scorers—American Influence

Perry Confident of Taking Tennis Matches From Budge

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If confidence were all that is needed to win a tennis match, then Don Budge, the California red-head and present king of the pros, might just as well put away his rackets and concede his forthcoming tour to Fred Perry, erstwhile of England and lately of Hollywood. For Fred is confidence itself.

Perry was in Boston yesterday afternoon to settle the local angles of his match with Budge scheduled for the Garden Saturday night, following the grand, $7.70 top-price premiere of their tour at Madison Square Garden, New York, Friday. After his conference with General Manager Walter A. Brown of the North Station sports palace, Fred met the Boston sports writers at an informal luncheon at the Hotel Manger.

Budge Can Be Beaten

In his opinion, Budge can be beaten, and despite the fact that the Californian took Ellsworth Vines in their series of matches which ended last night in Montreal, the "Grand Slammer" will be due for a lacing.

Fred did say, however, that he might not take the first, or even the second of their proposed 35 matches, but that over the full route he would prove that he can repeat the mastery over Don that he held in their amateur days. The pair met six times altogether, with the Englishman victorious four times.

According to Perry's analysis, Budge is a power-house and continually keeps the ball humming, while he, himself, is more of a placement player. While he can put plenty of speed on the ball, he said, he attempts more to keep his opponent running and stretching.

Fred thinks that his games with Budge will be more of a test of the latter's abilities than Don's tour with Vines. "Don was never really tested during his last year as an amateur," he declared. "There was nobody in his class. And when he turned professional to tour with Elly, it was thought his true abilities might be shown. Yet Vines has been definitely off his game. He is just as good as he ever was, but he has lost the punch which makes a good tennis player great."

Both Held Four Titles

Perry, who held the four major world amateur tennis titles in one year, though he did not win them within the same year as did Budge, has been keeping himself in shape for the tour, and says he is in as fine physical condition as he was in amateur days.

His opinions on professional tennis were interesting, even though they cannot be said to be wholly unbiased. Pro tennis, he feels, creates a greater interest for amateur tennis, and he showed annoyance that the amateur moguls do not realize it. "If persons in small towns see good tennis," he said, "they are stimulated to play the game themselves, and who knows but a future Davis Cup star might be developed?"

The professional side, he is convinced, is more fair to the athlete than the amateur. His thoughts were expressed in the statement that "players use amateur tennis to get where they want to get, and pro tennis to get what they ought to get."

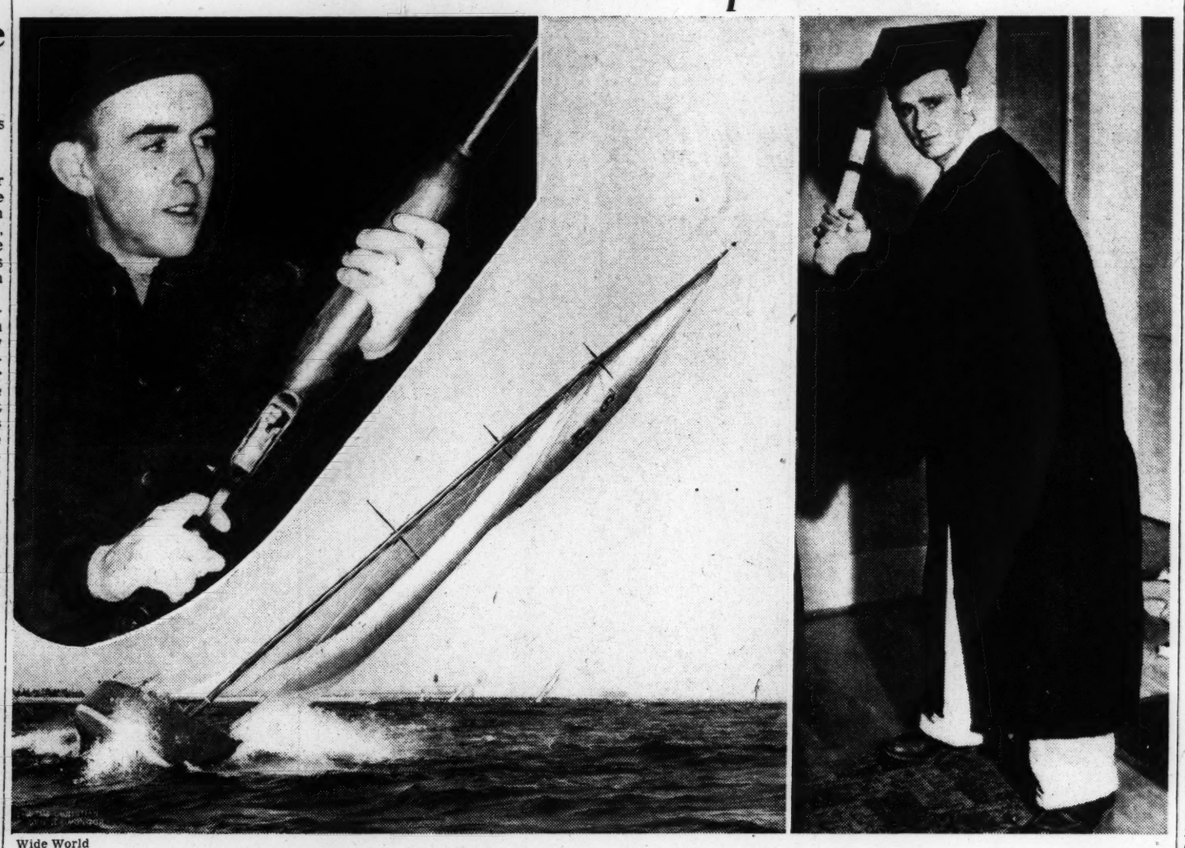
Davis Cup to Go

And speaking of the Davis Cup, it is Perry's conviction that the trophy will be taken for a sea journey to Australia next year. "America hasn't a Budge, now," he declared, "and once you let the Cup go to Australia, you will find that Bromwich, Quist, and McGrath play much better there than here."

Asked to name the five outstanding amateurs today in order, Perry without hesitation named America's Bobby Riggs, England's Bunny Austin, Australia's John Bromwich, Japan's Yamagichi, and Germany's Gottfried von Cramm, although it is doubtful if the latter will ever play for Germany again. He refused, however, to put them in order and said he would rather put their names in a hat and pull them out one by one.

The Perry-Budge match will be three out of five sets for the feature attraction of the tour, with Ben Gorchakoff and Walter Senior playing in the other singles. In the doubles, Perry will team with Gorchakoff and Budge with Senior. After Boston, the entourage moves on to Philadelphia and Washington.

News Shots From the Sports Reel



Wide World

Left: Dick Shaughnessy of Dedham, Mass., who recently set a world record (high-over-all) in sweeping individual events in Middle Atlantic States skeet championships. Center: Vernon Caprice's Caprice leans far to port side as she takes part in an event for six-meter boats in Los Angeles Harbor. Right: Joe Gordon, youthful second baseman who will be playing his second season with the New York Yankees, has a new bat, a diploma he received from University of Oregon.

Look for New Records In Big Ten Conference Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Four new Big Ten track records are in prospect in the Twenty-ninth Intercollegiate Conference indoor meet in the University of Chicago Field House next Friday and Saturday. Dual meet competition has already produced better performances than the existing records in the two-mile run, the shot, the pole vault, and the mile relay.

There is also a good chance that records will be established in three other events, the 60-yard dash, the high hurdles, and the 440-yard run.

Walter Mehl, of Wisconsin, who broke the two-mile record last year at a 9m. 18.3s. clip, may find his own mark endangered by Michigan's Ralph Schwarzkopf, who has run 9m. 15.8s. this eason.

The shot-put event can be pretty well summed up in two words, Bill Watson. The Michigan weight man set the meet record, 50ft. 4½in., in 1937, as a sophomore. Last year he relaxed to win the meet with a 50ft. 2⅝in. toss, letting his previous record stand. In dual meet competition this year the Wolverine star has bettered both of the previous marks, heaving the shot 51ft. 5½in. against Michigan State and a couple of inches less at Notre Dame.

Milton Padway, Wisconsin pole vaulter, won that event in the meet last year, clearing the bar at 13ft. 4¾in. In dual meets this year, however, Padway bettered his own mark as well as the meet record, 13ft. 10in., when he vaulted 14ft. 2½in. to beat Ed Davidson, of Chicago.

The fourth meet record likely to fall in the 1939 meet is the mile relay. Last year Ohio State runners came within four tenths second of it when they ran a 3m. 20.7s. mile. With two replacements on the team, the Buckeye quartet, now composed of Bob Lewis, Durwood Cooperider, Jack Sulzman, and Harley Howells, won the event at the Illinois carnival in 3m. 18.2s.

Iowa, with three members of its last year's runner-up team, Carl and Fred Teufel, and Ed McCollister, plus Milton Billig, also is considered as a possible record breaker.

Three closely matched dash contestants will provide one of the hottest battles in the meet and may equal or break the record, 6.1s., set in 1935 by Jesse Owens, of Ohio State, and tied a year later by Sam Stoller, of Michigan. The three are John Davenport, of Chicago, who won last year in 6.3s.; Frank Kauffman, of Wisconsin; and Myron Piker, Northwestern sophomore, who have run the same time in dual meets this year.

Another tight race which may require record time is the quarter-mile, in which last year's meet winner, Iowa's Carl Teufel, whose mark was 49.9s., will run against Harley Howells, of Ohio State, who has done 49.6s. in dual meet competition this year. The meet record set by Ray Ellinwood of Chicago in 1936 is 48.9s.

Only one tenth of a second separates two hurdlers, Elmer Gedeon, of Michigan, and Ed Smith, of Wisconsin, from the meet record, 8.5s., set by Lee Sentman, of Illinois, in 1930. This is the oldest record in the Big Ten. Gedeon won last year's event by clicking off 8.6s.

There is little chance that Chuck Fenske's mile record of 4m. 11.1s., which the Badger distance man established last year, will fall in the 1939 meet. Walter Mehl, also of Wisconsin, looks like the best of this year's entries, and his best dual meet time is 4m. 14s.

In the half mile Charles Fenske's 1938 mark of 1m. 55.4s., as well as the meet record, 1m. 53.9s., set by Indiana's Charlie Hornbostel in 1933, will probably remain unshaken.

The other meet record, set last year, which is probably destined to remain at least until 1940, is the high-jump mark of 6ft. 6¼in. by Dave Albritton, of Ohio State. Diefenthaler, of Illinois, has cleared 6ft. 4½in. to beat Wes Allen, of Michigan, and the pair will probably battle it out for the winning points this year, settling for a victory well under the record height.

Guldahl and Snead Advance

CORAL GABLES, Fla., March 7 (AP)—Ralph Guldahl, whose poise under fire won him two national open championships, calmly rapped a 15-foot putt into the cup for a birdie on the third extra hole yesterday as he and Sam Snead came from far back to eliminate Craig Wood and Bill Burke in the second round of the $5,000 international four-ball golf tournament.

Four down at noon after Wood and Burke had fired an eight-under-par best ball of 63, Snead and Guldahl came battling down the home stretch to send the match into overtime.

The 37th hole was halved in birdie 4's, the next in par 3's as both Snead and Guldahl missed short puts, and then Ralph came through. Wood suddenly went to pieces, taking two strokes to get out of a bunker. Burke chipped weakly but had a 12-foot putt for a par four when Guldahl ended it.

Little less sensational was the rally of Horton Smith and Paul Runyan, who staged a minor upset by ousting Denny Shute and Ben Hogan, 1 up. Smith and Runyan were three down to a morning 63 by Shute and Hogan, and were still two behind at the 27th. Shute and Hogan faltered slightly, however, to allow Smith and Runyan to pull up even and it was a battle to the final green.

There Smith, famed for his putting, rolled a 40-footer into the cup as if the ball had eyes and the eagle three was too much for Shute and Hogan.

Johnny Revolta and Henry Picard, three-time winners of this tournament, turned in a more prosaic 4 and 3 victory over E. J. (Dutch) Harrison and Ray Mangrum to reach the semifinals. As always, he and Revolta teamed beautifully for a 65 and a one up lead in the morning. They increased that margin to three holes at the 27th and won handily.

Johnny Farrell and Willie Klein, who leaped into prominence by eliminating last year's winners, Dick Metz and Ky Laffoon, in the first round, didn't last long against Lawson Little and Tony Manero, who won, 7 and 6. Manero and Little led from flagfall to finish with a 65 in the morning and a 34 going out in the afternoon.

Manero and Little tangle with Snead and Guldahl today while Smith and Runyan meet Picard and Revolta.

Sutherland May Not Coach

PITTSBURGH, March 7 (AP)—The University of Pittsburgh, a gridiron power for more than two decades, had no football coach today—not even a single assistant—to carry on the program of strictly amateur athletics established by Dr. John G. Bowman, Pitt Chancellor.

While friends of Dr. John Bain Sutherland, who resigned as head coach because he said he found conditions at Pitt "intolerable," speculated that he would remain on the sidelines for the 1939 season, the university announced his four remaining assistants had been relieved of their duties.

This, the announcement said, was to give the new head coach—whoever that may be—a free hand in choosing his aides. No applications for Sutherland's position have been received, the university said.

Two-Week Coach

Four of Sutherland's assistants previously had resigned either to devote full time to business or to accept other positions. The remaining four dismissed yesterday were Mike Nicksick, halfback tutor; John Michelosen, quarterback mentor; Don Hensley and Frank Souchak, center and end coaches respectively. Souchak had been signed only two weeks ago.

While Dr. Sutherland—who became one of the nation's ranking coaches after a brilliant athletic career at Pitt when he was a star under Glenn S. "Pop" Warner—has said he had no definite plans for the future, associates here thought he would watch things from the stands during the 1939 campaign.

Dr. Sutherland himself said he might try his hand at commercial newspaper or radio work, a source of revenue restricted to him under the Bowman code.

Dartmouth Coach

Although Athletic Director James Hagan of Pitt asserted there would be "absolutely no announcement made until the new coach is selected and signed," the impression here was that five former Pitt stars stood out as likely prospects. These were:

Charles Bowser, former Sutherland aide; Andy Gustafson, another former Sutherland aide and now assistant at Dartmouth; Tommy Davies, coach at Scranton (Pa.) University; Harvey Harman, Rutgers tutor, and—least likely of all—Bill Kern of Carnegie Tech.

Women's Golf Change Seen

PINEHURST, N. C. (AP) — Mrs. Opal Hill of Kansas City, an outstanding woman golfer, predicted in a statement made public here that soon all the women's invitational golf tournaments will be changed to open events.

Mrs. Hill, who became a professional after years of competition as an amateur, made all the winter tournaments and reported, "Many of the championship players would prefer it if the tournaments were open events."

The United States Golf Association recently warned all leading women golfers that it was a violation of the amateur code to accept special rates at hotels and other privileges.

Mrs. Hill said many of the women golfers had concluded the best plan would be to make the events open tournaments, so that those who cannot afford to play as amateurs could turn pro and continue in competition.

"Few invitational events this winter," said Mrs. Hill, "have been open, but this spring, events at Aiken, S. C., Augusta, Ga., and Asheville, N. C., and possibly Southern Pines, N. C., will be. I think it is only a question of time until we see all the invitationals changed to open events."

Other women golfers in the pro ranks include Mrs. Babe Didrikson Zaharias and Mrs. Helen Hicks Hard.

Edward L. Cheyney, chairman of the U. S. G. A.'s Amateur Status Committee, recently pointed out the Association would not object to the winter tour being open to both amateurs and pros.

The only interest the U. S. G. A. has, he said, was that the players mark their amateur standing as correctly as they do their score in competition.

Scorers Higher Than Team In Hockey League Standing

MONTREAL, March 7 (AP)—While the Montreal Canadiens and Detroit Red Wings spent most of the current season in the National Hockey League basement and the New York Americans have been threatening to skid right out of third place, their stars still continue to dominate the individual scoring race.

Hector (Toe) Blake, plugging Montreal left winger, added a goal and an assist to his total last week to retain the lead with 40 points. He has 18 goals and 22 assists to lead Dave (Sweeney) Schriner of the Americans by two points. Tommy Anderson of the Amerks is third with 36 points, one up on Chicago's Johnny Gottselig, while two Detroiters and one American are among the five players tied for fifth with 33 points each.

Schriner and Paul Haynes of the Canadiens have 27 assists apiece to share play-making honors, two up on Anderson and Bill Cowley of Boston. Alex Shibicky of the New York Rangers is the leading sharpshooter, with 20 goals to 19 for Boston's rookie Roy Conacher.

It isn't so surprising to see these players leading the stars of the top-ranking Bruins and Rangers, however, when the complete list is surveyed. The Amerks have four forwards among the top-flight group with 25 or more points apiece and two others with 21 each. Johnny Gagnon, third member of the Blake-Haynes combination at Montreal, also ranks among the leaders, but their supporting cast is nowhere to be seen. They don't have the third stringers or the rushing, scoring defensemen of Boston and the Rangers. Records of the leading scorers:

	Goals	Assts.	Pts.
Blake, Montreal	18	22	40
Schriner, Americans	11	27	38
Anderson, Americans	11	25	36
Gottselig, Chicago	15	20	35
Apps, Toronto	13	20	33
Smith, Rangers	15	18	33
Barry, Detroit	11	22	33
Carr, Americans	17	16	33
Howe, Detroit	14	19	33
Haynes, Montreal	5	27	32
Stewart, Americans	14	17	31
Cowley, Boston	6	25	31
Watson, Rangers	13	17	30
N. Colville, Rangers	15	14	29
Gagnon, Montreal	10	19	29
Wiseman, Americans	12	17	29
Drillon, Toronto	16	12	28
Shibicky, Rangers	20	8	28
Bauer, Boston	13	15	28
Schmidt, Boston	13	15	28
Hextall, Rangers	14	13	27
Dumart, Boston	12	15	27
Conacher, Boston	19	8	27
Cain, Montreal	12	13	25
Jackson, Toronto	9	16	25

And Talking of . . . Athletics

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

American Influence

LONDON—If you were asked to point out an example of American influence in European track and field athletics, it would be hard to find a more striking one, I think, than the case of Boyd Comstock and the Italians. Which came under discussion here the other day when we were contemplating the prospects for next season and, consequently, considering the prominent part played by Italian athletes, internationally, during the last one. Not only did they win five championships during the English Amateur Athletic Association's big summer meeting here, but they put up fine performances too, against the brightest stars of other countries, at Paris and Milan. Indeed, it would probably be right to describe Giuseppi Beviacqua's close race against Ilmari Salminen, the great Finnish Olympic champion, as the most surprising occurrence of the year, all things considered. Beviacqua is a short, slim whipcord man, weighing only 7½ stones (105 pounds), but he has prodigious staying power and, when he chased Salminen so hard into the tape at Paris, he covered the 10,000 meters course in 30m. 53s.

Records Topple Fast

The most eloquent tribute to the improved standard of track and field athletics since Boyd Comstock took up his appointment in Italy in 1934 is the way in which national records have been toppled over there. No fewer than 33 fresh Italian marks have been set up since Comstock's arrival, I understand, and he is expecting even better results now that the Government has organized the youth of the nation into groups of a military pattern, with athletic instruction provided for in the schedule of training.

Formerly it has not been easy for young and potentially good Italian athletes to obtain methodical training, owing to the fact that sport had no definite place within the curriculum of the Italian educational system. That is why, as Comstock has pointed out, most successful Italian athletes of the past have been between the ages of 23 and 33. Hint of a new order of things comes with the arrival in the first flight of 16-year-old Ottaio Missoni, who last year was credited with running 400 meters in the remarkable time of 48.8s.

In Italy, it seems, a most unusual form of state encouragement has been devised to make track and field athletes concentrate upon improving the national standard. It takes the form of awarding every fresh Italian record-holder with an insurance policy for his children, if and when he has any.

Special Objective

This year, of course, Comstock has as a special objective in his preparation of Italy's best track and field athletes the 1940 Olympic Games at Helsingfors, Finland. The Italians are resolved to make a good show there, following their spectacular successes, of one kind and another, at Los Angeles in 1932 and Berlin in 1936. And to convey some idea of the quality they are likely to put into the track and field competitions I need name only (in addition to those already mentioned) Mario Lanzi, the middle-distance crack who has run 800 meters in 1m. 50.5s.; Arturo Maffei, a broad jumper almost in the 25ft. class who won the 1938 title here with 24ft. 8in., an A. A. A. championship record; Orazio Mariani, a sprinter capable of 10.4s. for the 100 meters; Giorgio Oberweger, third in the 1935 Olympic discus throw, and the veteran Luigi Becalli, who won the 1,500 meters Olympic championship at Los Angeles, was third at Berlin, and is still running earnestly with a view to future Olympic competition. Overweger's best throw so far is 169 feet, which is within a foot of the world's discus record.

These are just a few of the outstanding characters on the Italian athletic scene. And behind the scene is Boyd Comstock, U. S. A., busily at work, applying the methods of athletics instruction that earned for him the description "America's most scientific track coach."

Officers Named In Pro Football

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP) — Joseph Rosentover of Passaic was unanimously reelected President of the American Professional Football Association at the association's meeting last night. Rosentover has served as president for the last three years.

Walter Brachtel of Newark was elected vice-president and J. K. King of Jersey City was re-elected treasurer. Bob Rosen of Union City will serve as secretary.

Charles DePhillips of Paterson, Fred Marchini of Passaic, Brachtel and Rosen were elected to the board of directors.

The Association failed to act on the applications for admission of the Providence (R. I.) Steamrollers and the Wilmington (Del.) Clippers. The applications will be considered later this month.

Schedules and dates for games will be discussed at the same meeting.

Penn Relays

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A total of 201 colleges, preparatory schools and high schools have accepted invitations to participate in the 45th annual University of Pennsylvania Relay Carnival April 28 and 29, University officials announced.

The acceptances include 142 from high schools, 38 from colleges and 21 from preparatory schools, with the total exceeding by seven the number received at this time a year ago.

Haligonian Wins Class

HAVANA, March 7 (AP)—Although sixth to cross the finish line, Harry Bureau's 45-foot schooner, Haligonian, of Trenton, Mich., today won the schooner class in the St. Petersburg-to-Havana yacht race on the basis of her handicap allowance.

Haligonian entered the harbor at 5:36.33 a. m. this morning. Her elapsed time was 65h. 36m. 33s. Her corrected class and fleet times were 59h. 56m. 33s.

College Hockey

Queen's 8, Princeton 4.

Princeton Course for Tryouts

NEW YORK (AP)—Princeton University's rowing course on Lake Carnegie has been selected as the site of the 1940 Olympic rowing tryouts and June 28, 29, 30 of next year were settled upon for the dates after much discussion.

Agreeing that these dates conflict with the annual fixtures at New London, Conn., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., which probably would be set for June 21 and 24, the American Olympic Rowing Committee decided to ask the Eastern Association to move its Poughkeepsie Regatta ahead to June 18.

The Committee said the last weekend in June was the only feasible time for its tryouts because the Olympic team will sail July 3.

The Olympic distance for eight-oared crews is 2,000 meters (1¼ miles). The Yale-Harvard duel at New London as well as the Poughkeepsie event are for four miles. Unless the date for the latter, at least, is changed the crews will have no opportunity to train for the sprint distance.

The committee decided to send American representatives to the Olympics in five rowing events—the eight-oared crew, single and double sculls, and four-oared crews with and without coxswains. This means that for the first time since the United States entered Olympic rowing competition in 1920 it will not be represented in pair-oared events, with and without coxswains.

Julius Barnes of New York was named Treasurer of the Committee to succeed Julian W. Curtiss of New York, who asked to be relieved. The group is headed by Henry Penn Burke of Philadelphia.

Detroit's Real 'Amateurs'

By the Associated Press

DETROIT—The Detroit police department is quite proud of its pistol team, and rightly so. It's the nation's championship squad.

The Detroiters won 11 first places at the National rifle and pistol matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, last summer.

During 1938 the team also won highest honors at the Flamingo tournament, Coral Gables, Fla.; the mid-winter national tournament at Tampa, Fla.; the police pistol team matches at Sewickley, Penna., and the South Atlantic regional tournament at Savannah, Ga.

The Detroit force, officials say, is one of the few that dismisses patrolmen—and policewomen—who fail to pass marksmanship tests after a training period.

A range is set up in police headquarters basement. There patrolmen go for practice, tests and competition for places on the pistol team. Each officer is given 40 hours of training, covering care of guns, loading, "dry" shooting (without ammunition), breathing, the "squeeze" and firing at silhouettes.

For the team the only training is shooting. Most of this is done on their own time and expense—as are the trips to matches. Members say breathing and a proper "squeeze," equal pressure on both sides of the grip, are important.

Sometimes in practice a shooter will stand stone-still with the "bead" drawn for a minute before firing.

Detroit has stressed marksmanship for its policemen for about seven years.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Tonight's Schedule

National League
Montreal at New York Rangers.
Detroit at Boston.

International-American League
Philadelphia at Springfield.
New Haven at Syracuse.

American Association
Tulsa at St. Louis.
Kansas City at Minneapolis.
No games last night.

Wise Counsel, No Doubt

Photo: Tocchi

American Coach Boyd Comstock talks earnestly with Orazio Mariani, star Italian sprinter.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago—R. Norris Williams named captain of 1934 United States Davis Cup tennis team.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Oklahoma 50, Kansas State 38.
Loyola (Chicago) 51, Toledo 38.
Oklahoma A. & M. 47, Washburn 31.
Minnesota 54, Iowa 43.
Chicago 28, Purdue 26.
Michigan 32, Northwestern 26.

College Gymnastics

Navy 40, Mass. Tech 14.

College Squash

Dartmouth 3, Pennsylvania 2.

Biscayne Regatta

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—S. Mortimer Auerbach has entered his Emancipator VII in the Biscayne Regatta to be held here March 19 with the hopes of breaking the record for 225 class power boats hung up by Gray Goose II only last January.

The Regatta will provide the first meeting of the two speedsters. Hugh Gingras drove the Gray Goose II, owned by George Cannon of New Rochelle, N. Y., to a record of 85.923 m. p. h. in the Indian River at Rockledge, Fla., shattering the previous mark of 75.38 m. p. h. set by Jack Cooper of Kansas City.

'Five Smart Boys' In

NEW YORK (AP)—The "Five Smart Boys," otherwise the basketball team of Roanoke College, Salem, Va., have been invited to compete in the second annual invitation intercollegiate tournament of the Metropolitan Basketball Writers Association. The Southerners were the second team to receive a bid, undefeated Long Island University already having accepted.

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Boston Amusements—Boulanger Concert, New Play, Radio

Nadia Boulanger Pays Homage to Her Sister

Sisterly devotion to the memory of a talented girl resulted last night in a concert which in retrospect will probably prove one of the most satisfying of the current season. With the assistance of 55 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, Mlle. Nadia Boulanger gave her annual concert in memory of her sister, Lili Boulanger (1893-1918), a composer of promise and a winner of the Prix de Rome. These memorial concerts are customarily presented in Paris. This year, Mlle. Boulanger has broken a precedent and Bostonians gain a new musical experience.

For program Mlle. Boulanger arranged the following: Kyrie from the Mass in B minor, Bach; Elegischer Gesang, Beethoven; Finale, "Canticle of the Sun," from Malipiero's "San Francesco d'Assisi," listed as a first performance in America; and, from the works of her sister, Pour les Funérailles d'un Soldat (soloist, Daniel Harris); Piu Jesu, for solo bass and orchestra, with Daniel Harris soloist; Psaume: Du Fond de l'Abime (soloists, Natalie Kédroff, Noémie Perugia, Hugues Cuenod, Daniel Harris, and special chorus), listed as a first performance in America, and Psaume XXIV (soloist, Hugues Cuenod). E. Power Biggs, the newly appointed official organist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, was the organist.

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For the first half of this program, G. Wallace Woodworth, who conducts the students from Harvard and Radcliffe, took the baton. The Bach and the Beethoven were given a faithful if somewhat literal reading: The real novelty of this portion of the concert was the item by Malipiero. It should be established in the beginning that the listener must discard preconceived ideas regarding the idiom which weds sacred text with music. In general, Americans have comparatively little opportunity to become acquainted with works of this type written in the newer harmonies and with a newer approach in structure. Thus the listener who was unable to orient himself to these newer musical ideas must have fared rather badly, but if he could make the necessary adjustment and follow the work as a whole he must have found it of extraordinary interest.

It is sparingly written. There are no concessions to sentiment for sentiment's sake. The opening Prelude immediately establishes the mood of the piece and the solo voice which follows is given measures consistently exemplifying the principles of melody characteristic of this composer. The solo voice was that of Fred Rogosin, a member of the glee club who acquitted himself with great credit. If Mr. Woodworth failed at times to take advantage of the opportunities offered for gaining some telling effects through greater attention to nuance, one could not question the sincerity of his purpose.

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Mlle. Boulanger assumed leadership of the musical forces following the intermission. It was during this portion of the program that the audience had opportunity to realize the ability of Lili Boulanger as a composer. When it is recalled that at the age of 20 she had outridden prejudice and had been the first woman to receive the Prix de Rome, it is not so amazing that one feels the enormous power investing her works. They are written with a breadth and sweep of imagination little short of astounding.

From the works heard last night in Symphony Hall, it was evident that she thought in terms of the orchestra, and that her choral writing was adapted. Nevertheless, those choruses were effective and in some instances as in the final Psaume XXIV there were climaxes which were positively electrifying.

Lili Boulanger never placed a soft pedal upon the emotions; her work had virility as well as charm. The genius of the girl was nowhere more evident than in the contrasted thematic material of the two Psaumes performed last night. Nor was the contrast entirely in the material itself. From the moment Nadia Boulanger took over the direction of the orchestra and chorus the music assumed color. Mlle. Boulanger has a talent for discovering latent ability in choruses of young people, and last night under her hands, singers and orchestra alike gave one of the most rewarding performances from an artistic standpoint which it has been the privilege of an audience to hear in recent months.

At the close of the concert, there was an ovation for Mlle Boulanger the assisting artists, orchestra and chorus, together with floral tributes for the feminine artists, including the conductor herself; and it was with evident reluctance that the very large audience departed.

G. M. S.

Hildegarde Sings

And Raymond Paige takes notes in preparation for "99 Men and a Girl" program on Wednesday evening.

'Three Cities' in Yiddish

A dramatization of the novel, "Three Cities," by Sholem Asch was presented last night at the Majestic Theater by The Yiddish Art Theater Players. Under the direction of Maurice Schwartz the expansive material of the novel was brought within range of a two act play. Many scenes treated with dramatic acuteness the lives of Jews who lived in the varied ranks of society of Russia before the Revolution.

Two or three plays could have been fashioned from the same material, phases of Jewish life in each city: St. Petersburg, Warsaw, Moscow. But the Yiddish Theater is inclined to condense material rather than expand it. An evening spent at the Majestic Theater this week will carry an alert onlooker into manifold paths of human misunderstanding, maladjustment, irony, idealism, disillusion, and hopefulness.

"We want peace" is the collective demand of the performers as they stand before the final curtain, but the preliminaries have been stormy and embittered in the expressive manner of which Yiddish actors are peculiarly capable. Those who sit on the other side of the footlights can give the answer for Sholem Asch's novel is already past history, and surely dated, as the history of the Jew goes.

As Zachary Mirkin, Jacob Ben-Ami is superb. Here is the Jew born rich, but unhappy and at odds with his surroundings. He finds himself more enamored of his fiancée's mother than he is of her. He is driven forth by a wrathful father and goes from St. Petersburg to Warsaw where he associates with a group of socialists. He teaches, lives in poverty, watches the horrors visited upon poor revolutionaries, is distraught by the barbaric means through which good ends are apparently achieved. The war comes; then the October Revolution. Zachary is mocked for abhorring slaughter and conflict. Abandoned for cowardice by his friends, he has a frenzied vision of peace, which is the hopeful note upon which the play ends.

Zachary is the universal Jew, the wandering Jew, the Jew who knows no national boundaries, who is utterly incapable of using savage means toward a civilized end. Sholem Asch puts him in the context of three cities but there could be many more, like Prague and Vienna and Barcelona. Is he a coward, or a hero, for not conforming to conventions either of bourgeois society, or social revolutions?

The Yiddish Art Theater performers show a new departure in "Three Cities" in their tendency towards understatement, in their disinclination to resort to stage tricks and sure-fire buffoonery to hold interest. Jacob Ben-Ami goes far in establishing this new restraint, for his acting sets an example through reserved gesture and subtle indication. The women occasionally abandon themselves in the old fashioned way, which is warmly welcomed by certain elements in the audience. The scenery is simplified, the costumes adequate. Everything seems to have been subordinated to the compelling text which provides abundant dramatic material. It is pleasant to see a play which so obviously moves along on its own material without the forced adjuncts of play production

D. A.

Opera Singers In Boston Debuts

A number of singers are making their débuts in Boston during the Metropolitan Opera season at the Boston Opera House, starting March 16. Marisa Morel, who will appear as Anne in "Falstaff," as Musetta in "La Bohème," and as Charmeuse in "Thaïs, is an Italian soprano. She studied singing in Turin and received first prize in the Florence musical contest in 1933. She made her début at La Scala in Milan the following year, and remained there for two years. In 1936 she won a first prize in an international singing contest. She has appeared in Bologna, Turin, Venice, Vienna, and Salzburg, and with La Scala company in performances given by that organization in Berlin and Munich.

Herbert Janssen, another newcomer, will sing Kurvenal in "Tristan und Isolde," Telramund in "Lohengrin," Kothner in "Die Meistersinger," and Wolfram in "Tannhäuser." He was born in Cologne. At the age of 10 he had a marionette theater with which he gave "Oberon" and "Waffenschmied." His first appearance was at the State Opera of Berlin, where he remained for 16 years.

Adolf Vogel, who came to the Metropolitan Opera last season with an established European background which included the major opera houses in Munich, Berlin, Leipzig, Paris, Vienna, Antwerp, and London, will be heard in "Die Meistersinger."

Satire on Radio Forums Headliner Tonight

"Doc" Rockwell, whose "Brain Trust" satirizing the radio forums makes its third appearance on the NBC-Blue-WBZ combination tonight at 9:30, has hit upon a good comedy formula. With a setup in imitation of a rival network's dinner-table forum, it should provide an endless variety of "stooges" for comedy purposes. Mostly it adheres to the forum formula, making many excursions into entirely unrelated topics, which is often a feature of the serious panel discussions. The comedy is fairly good on this show, too. This seems to be the first program to get away from the typical situation comedy or vaudeville routine comedy. We'll be interested to see if "Doc" and his stooges can keep it up.

Other Comedy

Burns and Allen, guests of Al Jolson's period, soon to be taken over by Dick Powell, CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Zasu Pitts of the tired voice and fluttery hands, guest with "Fibber McGee and Company," NBC-Red-WNAC, 9:30.

Judy Garland, popular young movie songstress, guest with Bob Hope; also Patsy Kelly, "Prof. Colonna" and "Skinnay" Ennis's music, NBC-Red-WNAC, 10.

Talks and Features

Morrie Riskind, who, with George Kaufman, co-authored "Of Thee I Sing," sits with Oscar Levant in the board of experts on "Information Please," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8:30.

"The Battle Over Collective Bargaining—the Wagner Act Pro and Con," subject of New England Town Meeting of the Air; Herbert Ehrmann, "moderator"; Edward F. Connelly of Associated Industries and Michael Widman of the National Labor Relations Board, speakers, WAAB only, 8:30.

"Income Tax Economies," an analysis of income tax laws with suggestions for making legal deductions, By Charles Melvoin, professor of accounting in Chicago, CBS-WEEI, 10:45.

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Wednesday

Comedy Variety

Fred Allen throws down the gauntlet to Jack Benny with a Jesse James opus of his own; also Mr. A. knows you didn't expect to meet a feminine Fuller brush saleswoman, NBC-Red-WNAC, 9.

"Professor Quiz," special guest; dramatic sketch with movie player; soloists Kenny Baker and Frances Langford, on "Star Theater," which now has Ken Murray as permanent master of ceremonies, CBS-WEEI, 9.

Talks

Ben Ames Williams, author, first guest of new interview series, "Meet the Author," with Charles Lee, WEEI only, 4.

Serious Music

Daniel Gregory Mason's "Rambling Sailor" from "English" Suite; Schumann's Symphony No. 4, in D minor; Elgar's "Enigma" Variations, programmed by Fabien Sevitzky for concert of Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, CBS, WEEI, 3.

Popular Music

Hildegarde sings "Deep Purple," with male vocal group; Ray Paige and orchestra feature "Petite Torkinoise," old Anna Held Ziegfeld Follies number, employing tuned wood blocks, sleigh bells, and auto horns, in "Ray Paige, 99 Men and a Girl," CBS-WEEI, 10.

Thursday

Variety

Ethel Waters who is making a dramatic success in "Mamba's Daughters;" Joe Cook, comedian; Paloma, South American popular singer; Richard Haydn, comedian, in a style suggestive of Reginald Gardner, guests of Rudy Vallee, NBC-Red WNAC, 8.

Adaption of Clifford Odet's "Rocket to the Moon," with Luther Adler, Morris Carnovsky, and Eleanor Lynn of the Group Theater cast, feature of Kate Smith's variety hour; also "Aldrich Family" sketch; Abbot and Costello comedy, CBS-WEEI, 8.

Rodgers and Hart, song writing team, guests of Walter O'Keefe on "Tune-Up Time;" Andre Kostelanetz and the orchestra feature a medley of their music, CBS-WEEI, 10.

Serious Music

Brahms's Sonata in A Major ("Thun"). Op. 100, by Eugene Dubois, violinist, and Alexander Semmler, pianist in CBS's Music Hour, CBS-WEEI, 3:30.

Brandt's "Whoopee" Overture; Koutsen's Concerto for Five Instruments; McBride's "Swing Serenade and Workout," programmed by Alfred Wallenstein for his "Sinfonietta" in a League of Composers concert, Mutual-WAAB, 8:30.

Weber's "Oberon" Overture; Handel's "Water Music" Suite arranged by E. E. Lyon; Bach's Gigue and Fugue; Tchaikovsky's Overture-Fantastia, "Romeo and Juliet," programmed by Frederick Fennell, conducting Eastman School Symphony Band, NBC-Blue WBZ, 8:30.

Forum

Clarence K. Streit, veteran correspondent and author of the book "A Union of the Democracies," principal speaker in America's Town Meeting of the Air discussion on "Would a Federation of Democracies Save World Peace?" NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30. A. D. H.

Gracie Allen **George Burns**

They will be radio guests this evening of Al Jolson.

Ruth Chatterton's New Play

By L. A. Sloper

A large audience gathered last night at the Wilbur Theater to welcome Ruth Chatterton back to the stage. It hardly seems possible, but it appears from the records to be about 15 years since she appeared in Boston; and for the last 11 years she has been devoting her talents to the screen. Her return from Hollywood was greeted warmly.

The play in which she has chosen to reappear is called "West of Broadway." The title seems to have two meanings. It refers to the New York theatrical district, and to the Iowa farm to which two of its stars retire.

The piece has a rather entertaining opening on the stage of a New York theater during the final scene of "Camille," the play selected for the farewell appearance of the twin stars, Theodora Varner and Cedric Trent. A curious choice. For they had evidently been known as a sophisticated-comedy team. And it seemed daring of Miss Roberts to risk opening her own evening with such romantic fustian.

Yet in view of what followed, Dumas' hokum looked pretty good. And it was interesting to note that the two principal performers played with more persuasiveness in that first scene than they did afterward. "Camille" is absurd, but it is consistently built and it has unity of style and effect. Miss Roberts' play lacks these dramatic virtues. It never makes up its mind whether to be smart farce, satire on the theater, a song in praise of the theater, rural comedy, or vaudeville.

After the curtain speeches at the farewell performance of "Camille," there is a dressing-room scene in which it is disclosed that the stars, who are reputedly but not actually married, are going to retire to the farm which Trent has inherited in Iowa. There, after a deal of footless conversation, a plot begins to emerge. It concerns the infatuation of Trent for a farm girl. Trent and Theodora talk over the problem while they become intoxicated on applejack.

Most of the lines are vulgar or dull or labored or obvious. What passes for humor consists of plumbing jokes, barnyard jokes, or smoking-room jokes.

The performance was perhaps as good as could be expected in view of the material. The pace was slow and the timing poor. These faults may be eliminated, but it will take more than that to make a good play of "West of Broadway."

It is all exceptionally uninteresting and unamusing. It is a pity Miss Chatterton could not have had a better vehicle for her return. I'm afraid she will never get as far west as Broadway in this one.

Second Lucerne Festival

The Second International Music Festival at Lucerne, Switzerland, will be held from mid-July to Sept. 1. Verdi's "Requiem" will be given under the direction of Arturo Toscanini. Symphony concerts will be conducted by Mr. Toscanini, Ernest Ansermet, Fritz Busch, and Bruno Walter. Other artists participating will be Marian Anderson, Pablo Casals, Vladimir Horowitz, Alexander Kipnis, Paderewski, Rachmaninoff, and the Busch Quartet.

'West of Broadway'

Wilbur Theater—Beginning March 6, 1939, Albert Lewis presents Ruth Chatterton in "West of Broadway," a comedy by Marguerite Roberts, with Walter Abel. Staged by Auriol Lee, settings by Nat Karson, lighting by Feder.

The cast:

Theodora Varner	Ruth Chatterton
Cedric Trent	Walter Abel
Anatole Seward	James Bell
Gypsy Trent	Eva Condon
Martin Langham	William Roselle
Ralph Law	Will Geer
Mary Law	Jeanne Dante
Amber	Mary Wilsey
Hugo Fowler	Bert Gardner
Andrew Elliot	Alfred Kappeler
Chet	Edmund Glover
Irv	John Monk
Harry	John Hewitt
Joan Marshall	Eve Dickson
Vivian Cross	Draja Dryden
Dwight James	Art Ross

'Old Maid' as Movie

Production is starting at once, according to word from Warner Bros.' Burbank, Calif., studios, on "The Old Maid" co-starring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins, with Humphrey Bogart as leading man. Edmund Goulding, who directed "Jezebel," the picture which won for Miss Davis the Academy Award as the best screen actress of the year, and "Dark Victory," her newest starring picture, will direct the cinematic version of the stage production. Latest additions to the cast of "The Old Maid" include Marie Wilson and Donald Crisp.

Exhibition for China Relief

Through March 11 there will be on exhibition at Horticultural Hall a large exhibition of contemporary paintings, prints, sculpture, and Chinese objects. In addition to this display, there will be a program of receptions and entertainments every evening of the exhibition. To raise money for the Chinese, there will be provided programs of song and dance, lectures and Chinese shadow plays.

More than a hundred artists have contributed paintings, drawings, and prints with a good will for which members of their profession are noted in these recent years of stress throughout the world. Artists have been particularly generous with their wares which have been collected for sale for some humanitarian cause. The recent exhibition for Spanish relief, which netted nearly a thousand dollars in sales, was also plentifully supplied by generous donors.

The nature of the cause is reflected somewhat in the contributions. We find that there is a more uniform feeling about the Chinese situation, and that there is no indication of the distributed loyalty which was bestowed upon Spanish civil strife. The Chinese Exhibition consists of all types of pictures, but there are fewer "social" themes.

For the sake of the cause, it is fortunate that many contributors have provided clear and rather conventional depictions of landscape and still life. Popular interest in pictorial art still holds to pleasing and unprovocative workmanship, and this occasion would not be a suitable one for foisting experimental ideas upon bewildered well-wishers.

A large sheaf of prints supplements the oil and water color pictures and it is pleasant to see so many first class draughtsmen offering their work when they have a ready market.

In addition there are to be sold articles of chinoiserie, beads, bronzes, and fans. There are some splendid stained glass medallions made by eminent Boston workshops. Included also are pictures by contemporary Chinese who live in America and work in the manner of their native tradition.

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Paintings for World's Fair

This reviewer was given an opportunity to see the oil and water color paintings which have been chosen in Massachusetts (Cape Cod excluded) for the New York World's Fair. From one point of view, the number, 18, seems small for a State which is so well-represented in the profession of painting. On the other hand, we may say that a rigorous choice of good material from the long list of painters would have found 18 a favorable limit. But, the choice was based upon considerations which are not conditioned primarily by artistic qualification. The choice had to be made from examples submitted, and many an able performer did not contribute.

The dozen and a half paintings go further in establishing the average trend of art in Massachusetts, than they reveal native painting at its peak. For this reviewer, the will towards democracy should operate only so far as every performer is privileged to contribute his work. But in choice there should be no compromise whatever, nothing short of the most authentic, the most serious, the most accomplished among our artists should have been chosen to represent us in New York. Frankly we are disappointed. It may not be the fault of the jurors or the painters, but in Massachusetts the method of selection somehow miscarried. There has been many a Federal Art Exhibition which has surpassed our World's Fair contribution. Those of us who have spent many years separating the wheat from the chaff and calling attention to our more authentic painters, feel disheartened when just such an occasion comes where there should above all else be a distillation of the finest in art production.

Ignoring for the moment such elevated standards, there are within limits some very pleasant and even choice displays. Artists, such as Richard Ellery are seen at their best in scenes like "Lobster Shack." Ralph W. Gray carries on the tradition of Winslow Homer capably and spontaneously in "Workers on the Bog." Martha Crocker provides a charming portrait after the manner of Degas. The most searching piece is a large canvas painted by the gifted Carl Saxild, entitled "Alaska." Here is a picture which carries far beyond the limits of facile modernism, or literal naturalism. Mr. Saxild has been to Alaska and he has made a record in drawing and paint which transcends topography and evokes a mood and atmosphere of penetrating character. There are other painters in our midst with a comparable depth and seriousness of approach of which the World's Fair Exhibition of American art should not have been deprived.

Plays as They Come and Go

The Playwrights Company yesterday put into rehearsal their fourth and final, production of the current season. It was S. N. Behrman's comedy called "No Time for Comedy." The play is being done in association with Katharine Cornell. Miss Cornell will be starred in a cast that will also include Laurence Olivier, Margalo Gillmore and perhaps Stanley Ridges.

Guthrie McClintic will stage "No Time for Comedy," and the play's two stage settings will be provided by Jo Mielziner.

While "No Time for Comedy" is being tested in Indianapolis, Columbus, Cincinnati, and possibly in Louisville and Baltimore, the Playwrights will have another of their enterprises on tour. "Knickerbocker Holiday," starring Walter Huston, will inaugurate its road tour in Philadelphia on March 13, and will subsequently be routed to Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Columbus, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago. With a single exception, every actor of the New York company will appear on tour in the Walter Huston musical.

For next season six productions are on the Playwrights' schedule. Sidney Howard will contribute two plays, one of which is being carried over from the current season. The other members will each deliver a play.

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March, Kaufman, Hart Honored

On the stage of the Center Theater in New York one night last week, immediately following a performance of "The American Way," the Patriotic Service Cross of the United States Flag Association was presented to Fredric March, the star, and George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, authors of the spectacle. The awards were made by Col. James A. Moss, president general of the organization, for "participation in and authorship of a play which rejuvenates the patriotism of every American who sees it." A national hookup carried the proceedings to every corner of the United States.

Acquisition for Boston Museum

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Still Life by Luis Menéndez (1716-1780)

Yale to Hear Hitchcock; To Make Films in U. S.

Alfred Hitchcock, English director of "The 39 Steps" and "The Lady Vanishes," is on the Queen Mary en route to his first picture-making assignment in Hollywood. He has been signed by David O. Selznick, and his initial American film—one of a possible three to be selected by the producer—will go before the cameras soon after his arrival on the West Coast.

Mr. Hitchcock is expected to reach New York Thursday. On the following day he will go to New Haven, where he will give a lecture at Yale. His itinerary then calls for a brief trip to Florida, after which he will continue to Hollywood.

Accompanying Mr. Hitchcock are Alma Reville, his continuity writer (Mrs. Hitchcock, in private life); Patricia Hitchcock, his daughter; and Joan Harrison, his production assistant.

Directs 'Enemy Agent'

Lew Seiler has been given the directoral assignment on "Enemy Agent" which Warner Bros. have just put into production, according to a West Coast wire. Margaret Lindsay heads the cast.

Amusements

NEW YORK CITY

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Evgs. $1.10-$3.30, ex. Sat., hol. eves and hols.
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GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
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Hilarious New Musical Revue
BOOTH THEA., W. 45th St., Evgs. 8:40
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JOHN C. WILSON'S NEW HIT
BEATRICE LILLIE in
SET TO MUSIC A REVUE
by NOEL COWARD
with RICHARD HAYDN
MUSIC BOX, 45th Street West of Broadway
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. THURS. AND SAT. 2:40

"One of the delights of the season."
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Ethel MERMAN Jimmy DURANTE
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STARS IN YOUR EYES
Tamara TOUMANOVA with Richard CARLSON
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Evgs. 8:30—$1.10 to $4.40. Mat. Wed., Sat., 2:30

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—Burns Mantle, News
THE AMERICAN WAY
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"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinary fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
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LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
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The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

Schools—Colleges
Home Study

First Steps in Achieving a Good Radio Voice

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Think of Yourself as a Radio Guest in Each Home You Enter

Naturalness Before the Microphone Comes Through Thinking Out Such Points as Are Here Outlined

The Radio Voice—I

By Volney Hurd

Staff Writer, and Director of Broadcasting, The Christian Science Monitor

The art of speaking on the radio can well afford to be studied by everyone, even those who never expect to "go on the air,"—for the simple reason that mastering its rules is a most useful key to all speech, and, in fact, to all exchange of communication among mankind.

Of first importance is getting a correct mental picture of radio reception. Radio is a communication system consisting of sound, the electrical transmission of this sound in all directions, and the picking up of that transmission on hundreds of individual receiving sets in hundreds of homes where the electrical sound impulses are changed into actual sound.

Shortest of Distances Between Two Points

We are not conscious of the electrical links in this setup. In fact, so far as we as radio listeners are concerned, the distance between a radio speaker and ourselves is not the distance between the radio station and our home, but rather the distance between our loudspeaker and our ears! Let's be sure to remember that, for it is all-important.

In other words, the radio speaker is right in our own home. To be more specific he is right in the room with us, actually a guest, invited by a twist of the dial to share our hospitality.

Now home is where we relax most, where we live most informally in close and friendly relationship with our family and, on occasions, our friends. To be invited into the home is therefore the highest mark of friendship. This being so, the radio speaker is in the home as a frequent and therefore particularly dear friend, a friend who can come in even when we are in the dressing gown and slippers stage, and visit with us awhile.

And Now on the Speaker's Side

So the radio speaker must use this fact as the key to his efforts. He must rejoice at his privilege and be sure he lives up to it in every particular.

Do you go to a friend's home, stand in the middle of the room and in a loud voice orate as though speaking to thousands?

Do you get on a very formal "stuffed shirt" voice and speak to him?

Do you take on an aggressive attitude and hammer home points at him?

Or, perchance, do you look about impersonally as though he didn't exist and talk coldly and detachedly?

Indeed, you do not do any of these things, or you probably wouldn't be invited again!

Instead, you go to his house, are warmly welcomed and put into the most comfortable chair, to begin with. Then perhaps you stretch a bit, relax, and as you look into the face of this someone who means so much to you, you smile warmly and in a quiet voice start to talk easily and off-hand about the things of the day. That is how your acceptance as a friend over the radio demands that you speak.

Remember that the listener is not conscious of the other listeners. As far as he is concerned you are alone in the room with him, talking to him only. The situation is basically intimate. It is somewhat the way individuals react upon seeing a photograph of a chubby, friendly-looking baby. A million prints may have been made, but each person seeing his, reacts as though he alone were seeing it, probably exclaiming, "Isn't he a dear little chap!" In radio each listener has his own "print" of you in the form of your voice, coming forth from a loudspeaker just across the room.

So when you speak over the radio the first and most important consideration must be that you forget the thousands who may be listening in, and rather set in front of you one or two good friends—make believe you are in their living room, comfortably seated—and just talk to them, visualizing their facial response as you speak.

This will take practice, mostly mental, for the temptation is to accept the studio situation, look about at strange surroundings, talk into a little black object which looks rather ineffective, know that you are alone, wonder if anything really is going out on the air—getting increasingly self-conscious as this process continues, until your broadcasting is not in the least what it should be.

Atmosphere Of Reception

Reversing this by knowing what the true situation really is, that is, by visualizing the reception of your speech and realizing particularly the atmosphere of that reception, you rise mentally above the studio and easily give your message.

In the early days of Monitor news broadcasting we tried various approaches. When the one outlined above was worked out and the true mental concept of radio achieved, the response was instantaneous. In one day the mail took a sudden jump in numbers, bringing letters reflecting the warmth which had been put into the broadcast.

So this is point number one in the radio voice—the correct conception of where the message is heard—the intimacy of a friendly home—and the ability to see it mentally so clearly that the entire speech becomes that of warmly appreciative friends conversing before a cheery fire.

Further aids in achieving this naturalness for radio speaking will be discussed in the next article.

This is a Tuesday series of four articles.

In the Center—The Mary Reed Library, University of Denver. Upper Left—Another Campus View Showing (Besides the Co-ed) the Student Union Doorway, Andrew Carnegie Hall. Upper Right—Sighting Some of the Mountain Peaks Visible From the Campus. Lower Left—Fellows of the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation of Government Management of the University, Examining Tax Records at the State Capitol. Center Right—Cosmic Ray Laboratory Atop Mt. Evans (14,260 Feet), Operated Jointly by Denver University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Below—University Co-eds at Chamberlin Observatory on the Campus.

Toward More Women Scholars

The A. A. U. W. Works to Establish Fellowships

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recognizing that if women wish to be counted as on an equal footing with men in the educational world they must demonstrate their ability to do scholarly work of the first water, the American Association of University Women, a national and international organization of educated women, has long been at work establishing fellowships for women students. Even so, the number of such fellowships available to women scholars has in the past been far too small, it is said; many gifted applicants being perforce turned away.

In New England, as in many other parts of the United States, great activity is going on among members of the A. A. U. W. between now and June; for the goal this organization has set up for itself is "A Million Dollar Endowment for Fellowships." This amount, already partly raised, is divided among the regional units, each section working toward the fellowship it is sponsoring.

For Study Abroad

Miss Mary E. Woolley, former President of Mt. Holyoke College, and an active worker for A. A. U. W., particularly in its international interpretations, is a beloved member of the North New England Unit of the organization; and the North New England Fellowship is named for her. The Mary E. Woolley Fellowship is to be used by each holder for study in a country other than her own.

"Our final goal of $40,000 will give an annual award of $1,500, but we are endeavoring this year to reach $30,000, which will give a biennial award of $1,500," said Mrs. Alden P. White, Fellowship Chairman for the work in the four north New England States. "We have reached the sum of $26,600 so far, but are most earnestly trying to raise the additional $3,400 before June when the Biennial Convention of the A. A. U. W. will be held in Denver, and reports of progress made from all the units of the country."

Three units have reached their $30,000 goal—the South Pacific, the Northwest Central, and the North Pacific.

Six of the several fellowships now offered by the A. A. U. W. are memorials founded in honor of women who have played a conspicuous part in the educational history of the United States. The first of these is the Alice Freeman Palmer Fellowship. Another, the Rose Sidgwick Fellowship was at one time held by Dr. Cecilia Payne Gaposchkin, astronomer, now on the staff of the Harvard Observatory. Among the several other fellowships awarded annually by the American Association of University Women, is one established to further friendly relations with women students of Latin-American republics, and to assist them to prepare for public service in their communities.

Results Immeasurable

Results of the A. A. U. W. Fellowships exist in the form of publications crystallizing the research carried on by holders, in the fields of natural science, letters, and public service. They also exist in the form of lists of honors that have come to fellows themselves and the responsible posts they have filled. But complete returns can be measured only in the gains made by the individuals in maturity, tolerance, intellectual power, widened horizons, and ability to serve. Today these are reflected back into classroom, laboratory, and study, throughout the United States and a dozen other countries. New skills, new ideas, new tastes, and new ideals acquired in contact with brilliant and inspiring teachers later quicken new fires in classrooms. Women who will assume leadership in the professions have been better equipped for such leadership by fellowship aid in opening for them the gateway of advanced training. The international fellowships, too, have not only given such opportunities to distinguished women of other countries but have won their gratitude and understanding.

Need Is Great

The need for fellowships is felt to be greater today than ever. Progress of human knowledge has lengthened the road to mastery in any subject. The expense of the long training necessary before any individual is equipped to push further the bounds of knowledge is often prohibitive to the very people who are best endowed to make a contribution. Many sources of aid are available to the undergraduate, but assistance open to women who are prepared to do advanced work is extremely small. Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College, has said:

"The doors of universities are today for the most part open to women. We have the privileges and opportunities; now we must demonstrate that we deserve those privileges and opportunities. What we need most of all is absolutely first-rate scholarly work by women. We ought to seize upon every woman scholar of real promise and give her every possible opportunity to develop her talent. We need far more fellowships."

As College-Trained Appraisers Of Local Governments

University of Denver in 18-Months' Course Raises This Work to a High Professional Standard

By Jean E. Curtis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

Training for a new profession—appraiser of the efficiency of city and county governments—was instituted in the fall of 1938 at the University of Denver under a grant of $29,000 for the first year from the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation of New York.

The choice of the University of Denver as the seat of this important experiment is in keeping with its traditional position as the pioneer institution of higher learning in the American West. Indian tom-toms were beating in the distance as a few early settlers, realizing the value of education, obtained the charter for the Colorado Seminary in 1864. Later the name was changed to the University of Denver. Founded under circumstances which demanded a study of government, the University has always taken a leading part in this branch of education.

To Provide Trained Men

"Few people realize that in spite of all the ballyhoo about federal expenditures and states' indebtedness that in the final analysis it is the counties and cities which spend the bulk of the taxpayer's money," explained Dr. A. D. H. Kaplan, who has returned to the University, as head of this department, from Washington, D. C., where he was serving as Director, Urban Study of Consumer Purchases under the Department of Labor. "Working along traditional lines counties have allowed progress to pass them by, both in administration and finance. This new department of ours is designed to provide trained men, qualified as research aids to citizen groups now being formed in all parts of the country to check waste in local government and to improve public welfare services."

After a nation-wide selection of candidates for this new profession ten men were selected to share in the Sloan Fellowships in Government Management. These fellowships range all the way from $1,200 to $1,800 depending on individual need. Only college graduates were considered who had had at least one year of college accounting and two years in the Social Sciences. In addition to their academic record the candidates were rated on their sense of social responsibility and leadership. Next year an additional group will be added, and by the fall semester of 1940 it is planned to open this department to qualified students paying their own tuition.

First-Hand Information

The course runs for eighteen months. The first half of the curriculum provides intensive training in government accounting, economics, management, and political science, the residence courses being supplemented with first-hand information gained in county offices and institutions. The last half will be wholly practical in character, consisting of actual field audits of selected local governments followed by the preparation of final reports on the surveys conducted by the trainees.

"These men will not be government employees unless they choose to take such a step after several years of apprenticeship in research and appraisal," said Dr. Kaplan.

"You know how difficult it is to take your own picture? That is where our students will come in—taking the county picture. An auditor can see the needs of a community in an objective light, and will be in the position to make comparisons with other county methods, organization, and practices. The average county official hasn't the background for a critical examination of his department and its functioning.

"On the other hand our men will not be professional alarmists, exaggerating minor flaws into alleged scandal. They will help to establish administrative standards for a county government which will be comparable with the best in business. And in order that they shall be a part of the community they will give considerable time to interpreting their information to the community in such a way that anyone can comprehend it."

Summer Institute Including Laymen

In order to carry out this last function of the new department, the University is inaugurating a summer institute to which the laymen will be invited. Here the details of city and county government will be explained. And in order that this information shall be carried back accurately to the trade association, the service club, the woman's club, the annuity league, the public school, the adult education class, or the grange there are to be pamphlets (primers) written in such a manner as to make this technical information clear to anyone above the eighth grade level.

In making this grant to the University of Denver Harold S. Sloan, Director of the Foundation, said, "We already have a wealth of material rotting away in library cellars and archives of technical organizations. What we need is to bring this material out where the public can understand it. This new department is an effort to aid the average citizen to understand the close relationship between the activities of his local government and his own well-being, and to translate that understanding into action."

The profession of analyzing government expenditures from a business standpoint is not a new one, as there are over 200 research agencies in the United States not connected with Government, but promoted by civic bodies. But the idea of training college men for this specific vocation is new, and the University expects to make of this Department of Government Management a course which will uphold standards in its field as high as those upheld for certified Public Accountant in the business field.

Seventy-five colleges were investigated as the seat of trying this interesting experiment. The University of Denver was selected because of its central location, the interest of various civic groups in Colorado watching the management of town and county funds, and the fact that the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, in which the new department was placed, has long emphasized the study of government accounting systems as well as social research including significant investigations in such fields as local taxation, traffic control, housing and public health.

University of Denver Records First 75 Years of Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denver, Colo.

In a three-day celebration last week, students and alumni of the University of Denver commemorated the seventy-fifth birthday of that institution. From its inception in 1864 to the present, the school has advanced from a rude little college of some 30 students to an urban institution of 4,000 students, and is located in a beautiful setting at the foot of the snow-capped Rockies.

Perhaps most outstanding of the achievements has been its work in international relations—in spite of its remote, inland position—through founding of the Foundation for the Advancement of the Social Sciences. Organized in 1924 by James H. Causey, Denver philanthropist, the Foundation has been responsible for modifying and enlarging the social thinking of the community in reference to world problems.

Another field of interest is its sponsoring of the annual Central City Play Festival at Central City, Colo., in the famous opera house and on the campus the maintaining of its University Civic Theater, both pieces of civic service of genuine influence upon the community.

In the realm of scientific research the institution has been one of the pioneer universities in the study of the cosmic ray. A part of its campus is situated on the peak of Mount Evans, elevation 14,260 feet above sea level, where in 1936 the highest cosmic ray laboratory in the world was built as a joint undertaking of the University of Denver and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

On the campus was built in 1894 the Chamberlin Astronomical Observatory, one of the best in the West and the only one in this region.

Through its Bureau of Business and Social Research, now in its fourteenth year of operation, an unusual economic service has been rendered the city, state and surrounding territory. In co-operation with such groups as the Denver Real Estate Exchange, the Colorado Bankers Association, the city schools the City Club, the Denver Housing Authority and others, the Bureau from time to time issues valuable statistical studies on existing conditions. J. B. G.

California, Here We Come!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Youth Round Table Meets Every Tuesday

Not to boost one Fair above the other. In fact, they aren't really rivals anyway, for they are different. These two members write of California. We can't print their letters in full this time, but are holding the rest for possible "second helpings" later.—Chairman.

Oregon

Dear Chairman:

I must confess that although I have been a Monitor reader for many years, it is only in the last few months that I have been reading the Youth Round Table. I had often seen it and said to myself, "Soon I must read that feature." But there was always something else, and before I knew it, I had missed it altogether. But no more!

Perhaps you would like just a bit about San Francisco, since the fair has just opened there.

The most startling thing to me about San Francisco is its "concreteness." Literally everything is concrete," the sidewalks, buildings, houses, and the bridges. Still, it is not a hard city. Everyone is very friendly and charming.

Then there is the magnificent sparkling bay. The ships, big and little, that puff and wheeze over the waters—fishing boats skipping out through the Golden Gate, their tiny engines sputtering as the fragile-seeming craft dance from the crest of one wave, down to the bottom of another, then up again like a cork in a tub of water.

There is the sharp tremor of excitement that thrills through one's veins when, in mid-morning of a shining, gleaming day, the deep-throated roar of the China Clipper fills the air, as it floats serenely over the tall spires of the Golden Gate Bridge onto the vast Pacific.

I enjoy writing letters and would love to hear from people anywhere. I can write in French—if I have to do so—and would enjoy hearing from someone there and in Italy, as well as from lots of people in this country.

I enjoyed the letter from the girl in California who saw the desert in the rain, for I love the desert so much.

(Miss) M. W.

Illinois

Dear Chairman:

San Francisco has so much that is unlike anything you find anywhere else in the world. The wharves and the ships entrance me, and I can't think there is greater content than to have a leisurely sea-food dinner in an upstairs room overlooking the busy docks, which stretch out into the changing Pacific—changing moment by moment as a lovely sunset spreads behind the Oakland bridge.

And Chinatown, to me, isn't Grand Avenue, where all tourists go, but the side streets where business goes on as usual for the natives. You do find amazing combinations even on Grand Avenue, however. Strolling along, we came upon a combination hardware store with coal scuttles in the window, and a watch repairer inhabiting the other side of the front. There was even some odd nuts and Chinese candy standing by. But the watch repairer, a young Chinese of about 30, took our attention, and in the talk of jades (we were looking for a piece we already had pictured in our minds) he showed us a piece already set in a soft gold mounting, turned it for a better view. Imagine our interest to discover it had two figures already cut on one side of the mounting one partially cut on the other side, and another to go—all being done by the young jeweler free hand, in his spare time. It was as unusual and beautiful a thing as I'd seen in a long time.

We knew, when we asked, it would be useless, for it was his heart's work he was putting into the ring—but, nevertheless, we tried to buy it, eager to have the finished ring. But he gave us something of himself even in the showing of it, and we went out of that dingy hardware-what-have-you shop knowing a kinship with the Chinese we'd never consciously had before. Their heritage and seeking of beauty is a thing we rush-mad Americans would be well to develop. . . .

Carmel is quaint as any place you'll find, a perfect colony for those artistic ones who dream and work to make their dreams come true. And Monterey, in sun or storm, has a rugged, wild beauty to its coastline which defies words. If you're food-conscious, don't overlook Monterey! Eating at its fish houses, projected out over the water, with the ducks and the gulls sharing with water lapping the foundations in a little song of its own, is something you can't ever escape from. And there's a beautiful place outside Santa Cruz, the memory of which induces a faint nostalgia. A stream, rushing like a torrent through the center of the Inn, spraying high against the rocks, to fall and roar on again, coaxes your attention from the grand food, and you scarcely care if you eat or not, it's all so beautiful.

All of this is the beauty of emotion and sensation, of course, like riding the old ferry boats at the prow across San Francisco Bay, riding the motion of the boat and watching it cleave the water, never looking back but always ahead, feeling the wind in one's hair, eager for the shore line looming up. Granting the beauty and perfection of the new bridges, the very young generation will be missing something, not to have the picturesque ferry service.

(Miss) K. L.

Not so bad, is it, when a state can sit back (momentarily!) and let residents of two other states give the appreciation speeches? Come to think of it, that might make a good round of meetings for us—praising another's region or country, out of our own experience. What are your favorites. Can you choose?

Cheerio.

Chairman

Planning Film Programs?

A film chart, prepared by the United States Film Service of the National Emergency Council, Washington, D. C., gives information about many films produced and distributed by the Federal Government. It may be obtained from the Film Service free of charge, and should be of great assistance to persons planning film programs. This office also distributes without charge a film bibliography, which will be sent upon request.

The recently formed Association of School Film Libraries, financed by a grant from the General Education Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, should meet a real need in the field of the educational film. Its function is the centralization of the national distribution of motion pictures to American schools and colleges. The first step in this program will be the compilation and publication of an evaluated list of the best motion pictures available at present for educational use. Fanning Hearon is the executive director of the Association, which maintains offices at 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.

—From the News Letter, Ohio State University.

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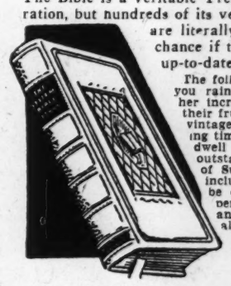

The following well-known verses: "Then I will give you rain in due season, and the land shall yield her increase and the trees of the field shall yield their fruit. And your threshing shall reach unto the vintage, and the vintage shall reach unto the sowing time, and ye shall eat your bread to the full, and dwell in your land safely."—Leviticus 26:4, 5 are outstanding verses on the important subject of Supply. Yet the subject word Supply is not included in the wording, and the verses might be entirely overlooked if the student were depending on the old style method of finding and running references. The verses are literally hidden away.

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To aid you in this discovery and study of "hidden" verses, as well as others, the System Bible Study classifies its verses by idea as well as subject word. Thus, in this work you find the above, from Leviticus and over 11 pages of other helpful verses under the subject of Supply. All verses are carefully arranged and printed word for word. The System Bible Study is the first book to gather and print exhaustive verses under the headings of Supply and Preserver. You have no references to look up and run. Your entire time can be spent in study.

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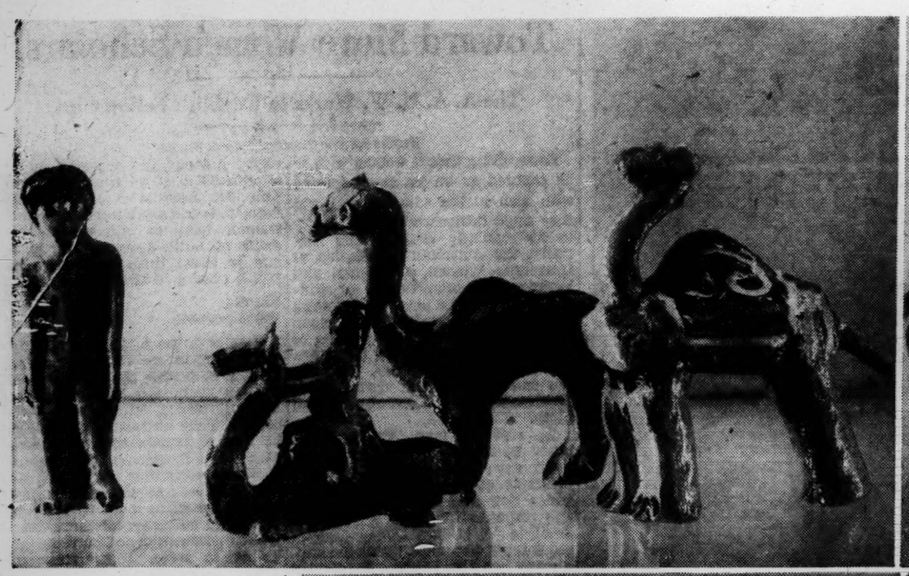

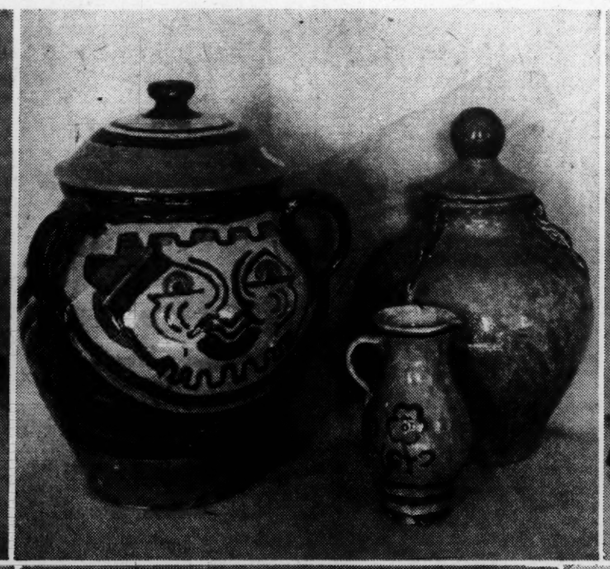

Photo Marc Vaux, Paris

A dozen years ago a young French artist and his wife decided to quit Paris and become self supporting by means of craft-work and gardening in Duaphiné. Thus began the Atelier Moly-Sabata, from which numerous other centers have developed pottery making, weaving and other crafts. . . . The glazed and colored figures at left and right in the upper row are the work of children from the homes near by the atelier. . . . At the right, below, are egg cups and vase made there by the Australian painter, Anna Dangar, while other things pictured were made for sale to peasants of the vicinity, but admired and purchased by city people.

An Arts Revival Experiment

By Bernard Champigneulle

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A movement has sprung up in France to combat the growing tendency to excessive centralization in towns, and the gradual desertion of the villages. This encourages a return to a saner way of life and more attention to quality in production. The artisan or craftsman who works for himself and by hand, independently of any commercial production organization, is back in favor. Craftsmanship, coupled with agriculture, appears to be the normal form of human labor which should harmonize with modern economic order.

A remarkable and symbolic example of this movement is due to the perseverance, intelligence, and generosity of a well-known French painter, Albert Gleize is one of the masters of cubism, and his influence has been great in advance guard artistic circles. In 1926, one of his pupils was a painter who had often heard his master speak of the part played by the soil and by craftsmanship in the life of a group of people free to choose its own activities. He asked Gleize for help in effecting a change, as he and his young wife wished to leave the city, in order to retain his independence as an artist.

M. and Mme. Gleize placed a small house and some land at the disposal of this bold young couple. The house stands on the banks of the Rhône, in the Dauphiné, and is called "Moly-Sabata." In French this means "mouille-savates" and in English "shoe-wetter," the allusion being to the Rhône which often overflows and wets the shoes of those who live on its banks.

City Dwellers Learn Gardening

In this way the "Centre Artisanal" of Moly-Sabata came into being. There were difficulties to the devitalized city-dweller who had forgotten the simple discipline of rural living. Nevertheless, provided with a garden, a chicken run, a rabbit hutch, and a beehive, he could at least count upon a simple life which the city could no longer give.

A small portion of the day is devoted to agricultural tasks, the greater portion reserved for the practice of a trade or traditional craft. The artist must first rid himself of the conception of an art designed only for the enjoyment of a select few. His thought must turn to a more universal expression of a more homely art. For instance, the art of painting will be used in connection with walls, ceramics, cloths, and other objects in common use.

Beautiful pottery is being created —plates, dishes, soup-tureens, and glasses with clean lines and designs adapted to the uses for which they are destined. Soft but durable materials are woven on hand looms, in colorings and raw materials which are in exquisite taste. Shop signs and naïve pottery groups the work of children, go to brighten many a peasant home.

Although commercial production, in which quantity takes the place of quality, has overrun the countryside, yet the country dweller has not lost his appreciation of the hand-fashioned and individually conceived article. In the neighborhood of Moly-Sabata the people always prefer the simple objects which they buy from the craftsmen.

Ten Years Have Proven Success

The experiment is now ten years old, so results can therefore be seen and appraised. Although the scope of the enterprise is relatively small, its value has been amply proved. This leads to hope that similar centers will spring up throughout the country, giving a new lease of life to regional activity.

Artists have come to Moly-Sabata to re-learn, through contact with the soil, the significance of a way of life which they had forgotten and lost. Some have stayed. Others have grouped in other villages and founded new "Centres Artisanaux." Anna Dangar, a gifted Australian painter, leader of the foremost atelier in Sidney, N. S. W., gave up all that in order to come to Moly-Sabata and learn the potter's craft. Today she is teaching it, and has gathered around her the village children to whom she teaches the facts of harmonious lines and happily blended colors. Thus in their play little boys and girls are producing objects which are usually charming and sometimes even moving.

This plastic work alternates with music taught by means of local folksongs. Modern composition is thus stimulated by a tradition steeped in nature, in which one can feel again the movement of the waters of the Rhône or of the wind in the poplars. The peasants joyfully welcome these popular melodies which spring from their own soil.

Parisian Artists Find Occupation

Most interesting lessons can be learnt from this experiment. Talented Parisian artists, transported into the heart of the country, have been able to earn their living through the practice of various crafts. On the other hand, artists, gifted with the sam degree of talent, who have stayed in the city and worked merely as artists, have had to work in deplorable conditions and have even had to resort to charitable organizations — a particularly depressing procedure.

It therefore seems certain that artist-craftsmen — potters, glaziers, weavers, wood sculptors, carpenters, iron workers, ceramic workers — who are really gifted, are able to live by their own efforts, and also to create centers of activity and interest even in remote parts of the countryside. The adoption of new techniques need not mean that old methods are relegated to museums, because old ways will be found to respond to a love which certain individuals entertain for any object which reflects the creative imagination of its author.

A Craft Festival Held in Calgary

By D. Geneva Lent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A Craft Festival, in the truest sense of the term, was recently held in Calgary, Alberta, when a large auditorium was thronged with as many as one thousand people on each of four days, to see almost two thousand beautiful craft articles of every description on display.

It was a gayly colored gathering, for Calgary is in the midst of a vast territory, where many European settlers of several countries have made new homes. A girl in the bright costume of Hungary showed beautiful examples of all-over embroidery with its characteristic knotted fringes, and described various stitches to interested groups. A woman in Danish clothes was assisted by a young girl in Swedish dress, who wore a little pointed cap somewhat reminiscent of the ancient Scythian. They showed characteristic needlework techniques of the Scandinavian countries.

A dark, vivacious Ukrainian girl was in a bride's costume, and explained the numerous beautifully embroidered articles of a large trousseau. Her exquisite costume included high cossack boots; floral head-dress with bright ribbon steamers; a blouse embroidered in dark cross-stitch on a hand-woven linen ground; over all, a long red velvet coat, embroidered in gold thread. In her display was a quaint Russian doll, dressed in typical Ukrainian man's costume.

The Arts and Crafts Guild of Saskatoon sent some two hundred and fifty pieces of Ukrainian cross-stitch embroidery for sale, and the greater portion of it was eagerly purchased.

Walls were hung with more than 50 quilts and spreads, including some fine colonial examples. And in all that array of patching and applique there was no duplication of pattern.

Other craft groups in Western Canada sent collections of their work, including the Folk Art Society of Vancouver, which had carvings from British Columbia woods; pewter and copper ware, leather work, and hand-loom weaving. The Weaving Guild of Victoria showed lovely examples of work, while the Province of Saskatchewan was represented by two Arts and Crafts Groups. In that of Moose Jaw, a group of men and women are becoming famous for their petit point on gauze, rivalling the finest work of Europe. Their display included some 60 pieces. The Saskatoon Arts and Crafts had a large display of Ukrainian embroideries, as well as pottery from the ceramic department of the University. Mr. Gustang-Hodgson sent 12 of his Juniper root figurines, which have been described in the Monitor and which have made him internationally known.

Alberta claims six branches of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild. Several of these sent craft articles, including Macleod, which is concentrating on the Plains Indian motifs. Stettler, Edmonton, and Red Deer were also represented with large exhibits of craft work.

It is the aim of the Calgary Branch of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild to hold two large handicraft exhibitions each year. The fall exhibition usually shows many fine antique articles. While the spring exhibition features many types of modern work, with actual demonstrations of these crafts. The Alberta Institute of Technology and Art in Calgary and the Western Canada Technical High School aid greatly in sending craft workers and teachers to these exhibitions to give practical demonstrations.

A Modernist's Credo and Method

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

Differing views of the merits and probable endurance of new forms of houses and their furnishings have brought much and strong discussion of their artistic merits and the probable longevity of styles developed in this century. Those who favor them have endeavored to gain approval by much use of the terms "functional" and "machine production," citing motorcars airplanes, and ships as forms that should be translated into the appearance of things in our rooms. Of course, that is not the whole argument, but it suggests the character of reasoning that has attempted to change established tastes or prejudices, which find few or no attractions in the novel types.

Ever since the word "modern" was applied to this new conception of home interiors in America, Paul T. Frankl has been associated with it as a serious and versatile participator in its sympathetic application. While his first book on the subject appeared some ten years ago, and two others followed, there had been none for six years until the present one appeared—"Space for Living," published by Doubleday Doran Company, New York, at $3.50.

Mr. Fankl has reached a comparative mellow maturity through being so long occupied in this type of interior decoration, and to him its motives and character have become simplified and assured. His opening words, "We are living in a new world," set the key for comments that reach fundamentals at once. "The movement belongs to youth. . . . The real artist is the one in whom eternal youth renews itself; one who through all his years strives for something new. . . . In modern decoration our aim is to be young, to be stimulating, to be exciting, and to let our three-dimensional pictures, our ensembles, communicate to others the joy that went into their conception, so that they too may share our fun."

Greek, Roman and Gothic ideals of beauty were typified by column, arch and spire. "We of today are in love with Speed; possessed by it." In the work of competent designers its expression in home surroundings does not result in the sense that we are in motion. On the contrary, quiet and repose are induced by horizontal room lines and by low forms of chairs, tables, bookcases. In all these, and in patterns of textiles, smooth flowing continuity is sought.

Open and wide wall areas provide the spaces that make another dominant characteristic of modern interiors, in which wide openings between rooms give effect of amplitude and unity, while uses of different rooms are emphasized by differences in furniture, color, and other ways. Thus is avoided setting rooms apart by narrow doors in partitions that make a large interior seem a succession of smaller and separate ones.

Without going into familiar detail and theory, the author does take us into the decorator's workroom to see in a general way how he approaches a job and carries it through. Quite modernly, the first move is to indicate on the plan of nouse or apartment, the traffic lanes and the parking spaces. Both are primary essentials; lanes to insure easy passage through and about rooms; spaces, to provide suitable positions, outside lanes, for required pieces of furniture.

Briefly all aspects of the undertaking are gone over, broadly and simply, in a manner that makes a task seem large in scale rather than petty, something that is a matter of attitude and character in the author. Half the pages are taken by pictures; some of them, and possibly all, are of interiors designed by the author.

A Porch With a Glass Roof

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Kalamazoo, Mich.

The chief merits of the novel type porch pictured here, are economy, low upkeep, transparency, simplicity of lines, and unusually substantial construction. The floor of reinforced concrete rests firmly on a wall of cement blocks. Lateral cracking and separation from the house wall is forestalled by reinforcement of three-inch boiler pipe. The cement is marked off in 12-inch squares, to be painted in harmony with the decorative color scheme of the house exterior. On this foundation a pergola frame is erected, bearing 2in.x 6in. rafters on 8in. square posts. In quarter-round rabbets nailed to the rafters rest panels of sky-light glass, ⅛in.x2ft.x10ft. The latter dimension, of course, varies at the direction of the owner.

Each panel of glass is firmly bedded in a cushion of glazier's soft putty, laid on the quarter-round. This allows space for expansion and contraction of the glass in varying temperatures. Additional putty is laid above the glass and pressed into the crack beside the rafter. A coat of paint once a year makes putty and rafter wind and rain proof. As the rabbet is nailed to the rafter at a four-inch slope, the glass has sufficient pitch away from the house to drain all moisture readily.

In the open, the roof is then considered complete, but under trees woven wire hardware cloth attached to the rafters with screw hooks gives protection from falling nuts, twigs, and even tree limbs. This woven wire is inconspicuous, and can be easily removed when another coat of paint is needed.

When screened, a porch of this type makes a delightful out-of-doors living room. It is secure from rain, airy, and the strongest sunlight is so diffused by the glass that there is no glare. Far from least advantage of a glass-roofed porch, it does not darken the rooms opening from it. Its cost is estimated to run about $100.00 less than the cost of an old-type, shingled roof porch of the same size.

There are several advantages to such a porch as this. The concrete floor will last indefinitely if well laid; the glass diffuses and admits most of out-door light without glare or darkening adjoining rooms; upkeep cost is very low; first cost is said to be less than wood floor and shingled roof.

To Remove White Spots

A piece of flannel, dampened with spirits of camphor, will frequently remove from furniture white spots caused by hot dishes. Follow this by rubbing with a flannel cloth moistened with linseed oil, then polish with a piece of soft silk. A few drops of ammonia may be substituted for camphor.

New England's Old Churches

Outlines of their history, expanded with dramatic details in many instances, is the ground on which Elsie Lathrop builds her book, Old New England Churches, issued by The Tuttle Publishing Co., Inc., Rutland, Vt., at $3.00. There are several ways of approach to the subject, and writers have directed various types of purpose to churches of the region named, as they appeared from the earliest days of the settlements, as the most important examples of architecture of their several generations, they have been studied and pictured assiduously for a long time. As symbols of motives leading large numbers to the doubtful venture of quitting established communities for the hazards of an unknown wilderness, these structures are of profound significance.

At first serving for civil as well as religious gatherings, the meeting house stood for the control the church organization had over all community activities. The church was the community, in the passing and execution of laws, and the community was the church, the minister usually being the man best educated and most honored.

In some early groups more than others, the power and functions of the church as an institution was modified steadily, as generations passed. But throughout New England the full stories of its churches becomes the chronicle of the social, political, as well as the religious record of each section or district.

Miss Lathrop attempts nothing as profound as all this, nor does she notice the architectural features that are the exclusive concern of some other writers. Factual matter regarding beginnings and progress vicissitudes of each church body and of its successive structures she has gathered thoroughly, supplementing it with frequent lively episodes or local drama. Even concise and soberly worded records of church clerks may reveal precious scenes of sternness or humor, as discipline is enforced, and the author seems to miss none that might enliven her smoothly written text.

The material is chronologically arranged in sections which relate to as many states, and to Boston. It seems strange indeed that such a book should be published without an index, an omission that seems sure to lessen materially its value to many readers. C. G. B.

Wedgwood Club Meeting

By Mabel M. Swan

While collectors of Wedgwood are well versed in such terms as cream or Queen's ware, black basaltes, red ware, and jasper, there often is confusion as to the exact meaning and use of many general terms which are constantly encountered. Under the title "What's in a Name?" Miss Nellie Stearns Messer of Salem at the February meeting of the Club, gave members the opportunity to check their own use of such terms as pottery, ceramics, porcelain, "chineyware," and bone china.

Pottery, the speaker said, was the all inclusive term embracing any ware made of clay and acted upon by fire in any degree. Ceramics, from the Greek word "Keramos" meaning potter's earth, is a syonymous word which was popularized in 1850-80. China or "chiney-ware" is incorrectly applied to many different bodies. Originally it was the word first given to the porcelain from China. It was next applied to the imitative English porcelains, while today it designates the artificial porcelain known as bone china which is the staple product of many of the present day potteries.

Members' Objects Supply Examples

Under the three main divisions of pottery — earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain—Miss Messer arranged the large collection of pieces which had been brought to the meeting. Into the earthenware group were placed the terra cottas, Majolica, Delft, the variegated wares of the Whieldon-Wedgwood type, Wedgwood's cream color, bamboo, rossoantico, cane, green glaze, agate and other marbled surface wares.

The stone ware group included examples of the German Grès, Eler's red, English salt glaze, and Wedgwood's basaltes. The porcelains were subdivided into hard and soft paste types. The hard porcelain including the true porcelains of China, Meissen, Bristol, Plymouth, and Sevres. Soft paste comprised the artificial or imitative porcelains, such as Old Secres, St. Cloud, Bow, Chelsea, Worcester of Dr. Wall's period, Wedgwood & Bylerley's soft paste wares, and 19th century bone china.

Jasper Ware Classed by Itself

Among all of these wares, Wedgwood's Jasper is unassignable to any one class, for it possesses characteristics of all three classes —the porosity of earthenware, the hardness of stoneware, and the varied translucency of porcelain. It was the result of thousands of trials and long research, and no other potter is known to have produced it without some knowledge of Wedgwood's formulae. The first record of the use of this name Jasper for this body seems to have been in April, 1775, when some "Jasper Candelsticks, Inkstands, and other Articles" were sent up to the Wedgwood showrooms in London.

Contradictions and incongruous applications of such terms as "English Delft," "Stone china," and a Ming glaze on modern china were noted. "Wedgwood" and "Bristol" were used to illustrate terms which have little meaning unless used with some qualifying word. Wedgwood's productions were so extensive that some indication of body or class is really necessary, while a so-called Bristol dish might be Delft, cream color, porcelain or glass, all of which were characteristic Bristol wares.

What's in a name? Far more than is apparent, and the pursuit of accurate expression brings fully as much pleasure to the true collector as do additions to his collection.

Current Exhibitions

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Decorators' Gallery, 745 Fifth Ave., in an exhibition current through March 15, is featuring complementary framing. To demonstrate the thesis, the Gallery is showing frames designed by Jerry Morris for pastels and water colors painted by Lillie Stein Mayer.

The Museum of Modern Art, 14 West 49th Street, is showing until March 15 the prize-winning architectural designs for an ideal Festival Theatre and Fine Arts Building at Williamsburg, Va., submitted as a project by the American National Theatre and Academy. The exhibition of Three Centuries of American Architecture will remain until March 15.

At the Art Institute of Light, 480 Lexington Ave., static and mobile color compositions by Thomas Wilfred will be shown through April.

The Jersey City (N. J.) Museum Association is showing Arts and Crafts from the Recreation Division of the W. P. A.

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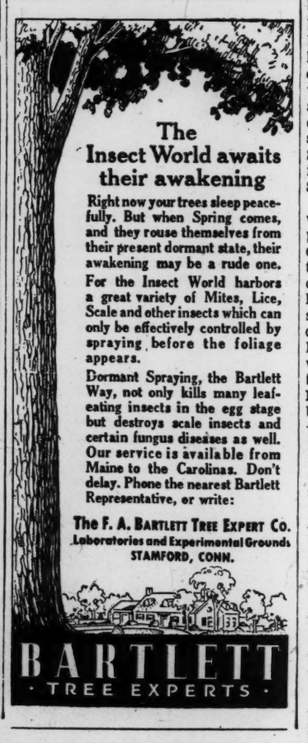

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Commerce and Finance

Barriers to Interstate Trade Elicit Strictures From Wallace

Business and Industry

Aver Investment And Buying Power Must Be Balanced

The following is the eighth of a series of articles on the effects of Government spending upon private enterprise, taken from a report on the first Round Table conducted by the magazine Fortune.

If Government would carefully examine the concrete policies that now are said to be obstructing business development, and would actually reduce the size of the annual deficit, we believe that deficit financing might be continued for several years more without producing a new setback.

Despite the rapid increase in public debt since 1933, our burden as yet is not nearly so heavy as that of many countries, and the credit of the Federal Government is still sound. In 1936 the total Government debt of this country was only 17 per cent of our national wealth in comparison with 48 per cent in the case of Britain and 41 per cent in the case of France. While it is undoubtedly true that the United States in peacetime cannot expand its debt as much as countries engaged in war, we believe that the Federal debt can be still further enlarged if increases are clearly subordinated to a program for the restoration of our economy upon the basis of private enterprise. This is an essential condition of Government policy for the future.

If Government is willing to reorganize the present system of Government spending and give concrete assurances that it is concerned with the welfare of private enterprise, we believe that the major problems confronting this country, particularly in the field of investment, would be on their way to solution. We do not ask that any measures of social reform be repealed or that careful Government spending for generally accepted purposes, including agricultural benefits, be abandoned. We do not ask that the budget be balanced as of any definite date if Government gives assurances as to ultimate objectives. We do insist upon the importance of creating an atmosphere that will diminish class and sectional differences and lay the foundations for the increased production of wealth. Unless every class and section works with enthusiasm for this end, the hope of raising the standard of living of any class is doomed to failure.

V. Averting a New Boom

While there is an immediate need for the resumption of private capital investment, America is also confronted by the long-term problem of preventing a new recovery from moving into a runaway boom, followed by collapse. Should a new "prosperity" wave sweep over the country, the excesses of the pre-1929 period might be repeated; and this is a danger to be avoided at all costs.

In our opinion, the best safeguard against this danger is the continued growth of adequately distributed purchasing power. If the technological and managerial gains of industry are not widely diffused, but rather pile up in the hands of a privileged few, these gains are not likely to be expended upon consumers' goods or nearly the same extent as if they were widely distributed among persons in the low-income class with virtually unlimited needs.

Unless the sale of the output of new plants increases in the proper proportion to new investment, a lack of balance is sooner or later reached. Under such conditions too much of the national income goes into new plants and too little into the hands of the consumer, and an orderly recovery may move into a speculative boom bringing as its aftermath a new depression. The instabilities of the American economy can be reduced only if a proper balance is maintained between investment and purchasing power.

This problem of maintaining equilibrium between investment and spending over a long-term period is of fundamental importance to the preservation of American capitalism.

Co-operation Needed

Both business and government must co-operate to find a solution of this problem. The most obvious way by which business can assist in this respect is by constantly lowering prices to the consumer and reducing profit margins as volume increases. Today the prospect of achieving this result by the automatic working of the competitive process may be less than in an era of simpler industrial organization.

Nevertheless, it should be to the long-run interest of private enterprise to adopt such a low-price policy. For if business does not do so voluntarily, Government may attempt to force it to do so. (This subject will be dealt with in a future Round Table.)

Secondly, American business could make a substantial contribution to this problem by paying supplementary wages in proportion as profits increase; in times of prosperity enterprises might establish cash reserves that during a depression could be drawn upon for the payment of dividends as well as supplementary wages.

To Be Continued

Int'l Harvester Plans Modernization Program

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—A $3,000,000 rearrangement and modernization program for the Milwaukee works of the International Harvester Company has been announced by E. J. Leiser, Superintendent of the plant.

Extending over an 18-month period, the program includes rehabilitation of the foundry to equip it for specialization in the manufacture of large castings and preparation of factory space for manufacture of two new sizes of Diesel engines.

These changes, requiring more factory space than now is given to this work, necessitate removal of the company's cream separator and milking machine manufacturing from Milwaukee works, Mr. Leiser said.

Building Contracts Best in 10 Years

By the Associated Press

New York

The first seven weeks of 1939 experienced the largest value of residential construction contracts for that period since 1929, F. W. Dodge Corp., building statisticians, reported.

Contracts for residence building in that period totaled $139,433,000, a gain of 110 per cent over the $66,483,000 for the like period of 1938.

February's gain was 18 per cent above January's figure compared with a normal seasonal gain of 10 per cent, the agency calculated.

Pa. Coal Operators Adopt a 'Holiday' Plan to Cut Output

HARRISBURG, Pa., (AP)—One branch of the nation's coal industry has geared is production to a three-day week while another is considering similar action as a possible cure for its economic ills.

Anthracite operators in Pennsylvania's eastern counties put into effect a "holiday" plan to curb—for a month at least—their output in a move that Republican Governor Arthur H. James called necessary to "stabilize the market," for hard coal.

Soft coal producers meantime received a suggestion from a prominent West Virginia executive to take steps in a like direction—adoption of a four-day work week.

In a five-point program for the bituminous industry submitted to the committee for amendment of the coal act in Washington, E. C. Minter, President of the Miner Fuel Company of Beckley, W. Va., ventured the belief the shorter week would "balance production and demand."

The Pennsylvania anthracite plan was worked out late in the week at a conference called by Governor James and attended by hard coal operators, three district presidents of the United Mine Workers of America, and a spokesman for the so-called "bootleg" miners.

The decision of what three days their workings would run each week was left to the operators themselves—but all agreed that three should be the maximum.

Governor James, a native of the hard coal fields, viewed the reduced week as only the first step in a long-range co-operative program he hopes to carry on to re-establish the anthracite industry on a firm economic basis.

Hard coal men also have asked the Governor to appoint a committee to work out a "production control" program and mete out production quotas, and to give serious consideration to some form of State control of the industry.

Structural Steel Bookings Top 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Structural steel bookings declined sharply from previous months during January, but gained 25 per cent over the previous year. The American Institute of Steel Construction reported a total of 101,559 tons booked compared with 80,320 tons in January, 1938.

Sripments, however, showed a much smaller increase over last year, 4 per cent, totaling 91,141 tons, against 87,763 tons.

The Institute stated that although January shipments and bookings fell below comparable figures for the previous three months, the backlog of orders topped a year ago by 42 per cent.

Johns-Manville Net Off Sharply in Year

NEW YORK (AP)—Johns-Manville Corp., makers of building materials, for the year 1938 reported net income of $1,455,302 after charges, equal after preferred dividends to $1.09 a common share compared with $5,451,844 or $5.80 a common share in 1937.

Sales in 1938 totaled $46,890,148, or [illegible] than in 1937.

Lewis H. Brown, President, commenting on the drop in income, asserted that general business today was faced with a "difficult" task in the matter of realizing earnings, but indicated "raising prices" of products was "not the desirable method" of boosting net.

Mr. Brown's comment tended to confirm reports in financial circles that building suppliers are planning to try to hold prices of products in line at present levels this spring.

Unemployment Up 7.4 P. C. in January

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Industrial Conference Board, a research organization supported by corporations, reported today that employment in the United States declined 1.5 per cent in January, compared with December, bringing the total of the nation's employed workers to 43,667,000.

At the same time, because of the availability of new potential workers, unemployment increased 7.4 per cent from 9,913,000 in December to 10,645,000 in January. The board's unemployed figure includes 3,311,000 workers in the Federal emergency labor projects.

Market Value of Listed Stocks Gains in February

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange announced the market value of its listed stocks increased last month to $46,270,987,418 compared with $44,884,288,147 on Feb. 1 and $41,172,861,535 on March 1 a year ago.

There were 1,236 listed issues, one more than a month previous and 23 fewer than on the 1938 date.

The average market price was $32.44 a share against $31.50 on Feb. 1 and $28.94 a year ago.

Member borrowings against securities were reported as $683,432,399, an increase of $16,935,522 for the month.

Federal Bureau Warns of Bars To Interstate Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 7—Co-operative effort to remove interstate trade barriers, causing "incalculable economic loss" to the nation, is recommended in a special report made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Not only did the bureau find "every farm product" affected by regulations and restrictions states have placed upon interstate trade in foods and other commodities, but Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, described the situation as "becoming of critical importance to every economic group in the United States."

"The heaviest burden for remedial action obviously falls upon the states, but there may well be a number of things the Federal Government can do," Mr. Wallace said in a foreword.

"Today," he declared, "we cannot say that we have free trade between the states. It develops that public health and sanitation measures may be so designed as to restrict trade across state lines. The same may be said of certain tax laws, of motor-truck regulation, of quarantines, of grading, labeling and packaging laws, and of state-financed advertising of farm products.

Cause Economic Losses

"However worthy the purpose of most of these laws and regulations, in many cases they have been so drawn and administered as to cause large and unnecessary economic losses to the whole community."

Study of the interstate barrier problem by specialists, general economists, marketing research men, home economists and others working in related fields is recommended, as well as co-ordination of their finding through the U. S. Department of Agriculture and various organizations of state officials.

A bewildering maze of quarantines, embargoes, taxes and inspection fees was revealed in the Department of Agriculture study.

To promote free trade among states in dairy products, the report suggests that states might adopt a standard milk ordinance, supplemented by a system of Federal inspection to allow states up to standard to ship dairy products throughout the country.

Motor vehicle laws and regulations which restrict interstate commerce in farm products could be modified by reciprocal agreements between the states. To remove existing discrimination against merchant-truckers, the bureau proposes charging merchants a rental for the facilities provided them, sufficient to pay the cost of those facilities. "Fees for the privilege of doing business," it suggests, "should be set at such levels that the per diem amount will be the same or virtually the same for the merchant-trucker as for the established merchant who does about the same daily volume of business."

Uniformity Essential

Continuous review of state grading and other marketing requirements is held to be essential for the sake of much needed uniformity. Agreements among the states, it is suggested, might reduce or limit differences, or a combination of Federal action and interstate agreements prove to be the most practicable approach.

A similar approach, it is said, could eliminate unnecessary plant and animal quarantines. The discussion of quarantines mentions the work of a California committee of entomologists, plant pathologists, and general economists which made a thorough study of the quarantines in effect in California and recommended a specific program for improving them. "There is a decided need for similar studies of this and other problems in other states," says the report.

Discussing port-of-entry laws under which states have set up checking stations at points where main highways enter the State and where officials halt traffic in order to subject motor vehicles to certain regulations, inspections, and taxes, the bureau finds that the Kansas plan has spread rapidly in one form or another to Nebraska, Arizona, New Mexico, California, Idaho, Utah, and Colorado.

Attention is called to the increasing number of state-financed advertising campaigns to increase sale of state-grown farm products.

"If such advertising is for the purpose of diverting consumer demand to the products of a particular state, and if the states compete with one another in such tactics, the bill will be high and agriculture will gain little or nothing," the bureau warns.

The bureau's study was sponsored by the marketing committee of the National Association of Commissioners, Secretaries, and Directors of Agriculture.

Brokers' Loans Show Gain Of $7,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on Securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $647,000,000.

The week ended March 1 and the total represented an increase of $7,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the correspnding week a year ago totaled $608,000,000.

February Cotton Trading Futures Contracts Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Administration reported that trading and futures contracts on the nation's three organized cotton exchanges totaled 2,255,250 bales in February.

This compared with 2,479,150 bales in January and 4,212,700 bales in February last year.

The trading was divided among the exchanges as follows:

New York, 1,929,900 boles; New Orleans, 319,400 bales, and Chicago, 5,950 bales.

Events in South America Seen Hampering U. S. Export Trade

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street's appraisal of the January export-import figures is that the American balance of trade is, after a year and a half, getting back to something more like normal. The January export balance was $34,000,000, smallest since August, 1937, when the big disparity started. During 1938 the export surplus was running round $100,000,000 a month. The total export surplus for 1938 ("favorable balance of trade") was some $1,134,000,000.

This was the biggest since 1921, and an odd reversal of the trend toward smaller and smaller export surpluses since the bottom of the depression. People had got to thinking that the United States was going to turn over a new leaf in its foreign trade and land on the import surplus side like Great Britain. In fact during the first quarter of 1937, when stocks, business, and commodities were at their post-depression peak we actually did import heavily on balance.

The heavy export surplus of the last 18 months was largely the result of two accidents. One was the collapse in American business, which dwindled our imports of raw materials. The other was the crop outturn in 1937-1938.

The Decline in Imports

The decline in imports began just about as the stock market started to toboggan in August 1937. We stopped buying. Meantime, however, foreign economic conditions remained much better, particularly in Great Britain, so that our export markets held up much better than our domestic markets. (Incidentally, this differed from our international experience in 1929-1932, when our exports fell more sharply than our domestic volume of business.)

The result was not taken too cheerfully by foreign business men, for while our business decline was shrinking part of their markets here, we were leaning more and more heavily on foreign markets through our exports. Now the situation is somewhat reversed; foreign trade set-back is hurting our exports, while our recovery is being a shade decelerated by the sag in export markets.

Our 1937-1938 export balance was also in part produced by big crops here coming at the same time as small crops abroad. We had a near-record wheat crop while the rest of the world was short, particularly Argentina, so that our wheat moved out easily in 1937 (and was shoved out by the Department of Agriculture on subsidy in 1938). We had an all-time record cotton crop, and although the rest of the world also had a record crop, and unfortunate circumstances lost us some of our normal foreign market for American cotton, exports were substantial.

During the current crop season, Secretary Henry Wallace says we may have the smallest cotton exports since 1882, and the January cotton exports were actually the smallest for any January since 1872. Our wheat exports this year will have to compete with a record Argentine crop of some 320,000,000 bushels.

Deterrents to Export Trade

Of further ill omen for our export trade are current events in South America. While German barter arrangements there have been more at the expense of British than American trade, South American countries are beginning to feel the pinch severely in the prices of the raw materials and other commodities on which their ability either to pay their debts or to buy depends. Argetina, hard pressed by her poor wheat crop last year and her poor corn crop this year, has slashed American imports 40 per cent.

Brazil's Mr. Aranha is up here by our invitation, presumably to borrow a little money and perhaps to be groomed for President, but also to ask us what we will do to meet European competition. Britain and Germany each have offered Brazil very large credits, which dwarf the $30,000,000 extended a couple of years ago by our Export-Import Bank to help Brazil bail out some of her over-due trade obligations.

Argentina continues her debt service but is doing so in part out of reserves instead of out of current trade balances, and she is now acting on her long-standing grievance against the United States that we consistently sell her more than we buy from her. Argentine beef, for instance, is shut out by sanitary laws which seem curiously designed to apply to Argentine but not domestic beef.

The Latin-American Situation

Chile continues to do as well by her debts to us as could be expected. For 1939 she will pay about 2.1 per cent on her dollar bonds, or about one third of the coupon; this is three times last year's payment, though this little country of only 4,500,000 people has a serious near-term fiscal problem in the recent earthquake and an equally serious long-term fiscal problem in the decline of the nitrate trade. Her increase in payments is in contrast to the November, 1937 Brazilian discontinuance of the part payments on dollar bonds which had been inaugurated under the "Aranha agreement."

Some people here are rather resigned to the prospect that debt payments from South America will not increase much in the next year or two. Brazil is hard hit by the fall of coffee; when most of her debts were contracted, coffee was worth about 15 cents a pound and now it goes for 6 cents. Every cent on coffee is worth about $20,000,000 a year in export revenues to Brazil.

Chile still faces the need for a long-term re-orientation of her whole economy due to the fading of nitrate revenues, much like the re-orientation faced by the American South. Bolivia is still exhausted by the war with Paraguay which she nearly lost, and has nothing to pay with.

Further up the west coast, Peru and Colombia could pay but simply won't. Peru never even had to impose foreign exchange restrictions, though she would have had to do so had she kept up debt service. Colombia is prospering, and has a growing revenue now that the oil monopoly given a Standard Oil of New Jersey subsidiary is no longer a monopoly. She has recently reorganized her currency. But she evidently has no intention of paying and no need of keeping up her credit in order to borrow more.

Power Output Off From Previous Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States during the week ended Feb. 25 totaled 2,225,690,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of 1.1 per cent from 2,248,767,000 in the preceding week but 9.6 per cent ahead of 2,031,412,000 in the comparable 1938 periods the Edison Electric Institute reported today.

Declining against seasonal expectations, the latest total was the lowest for the year thus far with the exception of the opening week.

Percenage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the institute: New England 13.1, Middle Atlantic 8.1, Central Industrial 12.1, West Central 3.7, Southern States 7.2, Rocky Mountain 10, Pacific Coast 7.1.

Home Building Costs Lower in Pasadena

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PASADENA, Calif.—Because of a larger number of homes constructed in the lower-cost brackets, the average cost of residential buildings here in 1938 was $4,647, according to William E. Alworth, engineer for the City Planning Commission, who pointed out that the average for a single-family dwelling is $766 below that for 1937.

In 1937, 55 per cent of all single-family houses cost less than $5,000, while last year 69 per cent cost less than $5,000. Total construction in 1938 was: 361 single-family, $1,677,433; 24 doubles, $112,150; 21 dwelling units in courts, $39,080; and six three- and four-family flats, $48,850; there were no apartment houses built.

Last year's residential construction was the largest for single-family houses since 1927. The record is for 1923, when 1,419 were built; lowest was 1934, with 49 permits. The highest average cost of residential construction was reached in 1929, with $9,346; the lowest was in 1921, with $3,708.

Among 75 cities in the Pacific Southwest, Pasadena in January ranked fourth highest, with $625,242; for the corresponding month of 1938, Pasadena's total of $175,086 was twelfth lowest among the cities.

Listed Bonds on Feb. 28 Valued at $47,271,484,161

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange reported that on February 28 a total of 1,389 bond issues were listed in the exchange having an aggregate market value of $47,271,484,161 and par value of $51,465,947,808. Average price per $1,000 face value bond was $918.50.

A month earlier 1,388 issues had a par value of $51,586,755,720, market value of $46,958,433,389 and average price of $910.30.

WPA Expenditures Lowest in 9 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury reported today that WPA expenditures fell in February to the lowest level in nine months.

The month's WPA expenses amounted to $159,924,793, compared with $185,296,182 in January and $218,970,205 in the record month of December. February's total reflected a sharp curtailment of the work relief rolls.

In the first eight months of the fiscal year which began last July 1, the Treasury said, the Government spent a total of $5,885,053,916 and took in $3,652,786,320, running up a deficit of $2,232,267,596. In the similar months of the previous year, before the spending program was started, expenses totaling $4,790,793,429 were $930,508,664 in excess of receipts.

The deficit, however, will go down temporarily in the next few weeks when the first income tax installments on 1938 income will be received.

India to Double Cotton Import Duty

NEW DELHI, India, Feb. 28 (AP)—Effective tomorrow, India's import duty on raw cotton will be doubled it was announced today.

The present levy of six pies (approximately one cent) will be advanced to 12 pies per pound.

Commercial Loans Up for 3rd Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Business loans of banks increased for the third consecutive week in the seven days ended March 1.

Banks of 101 leading cities reported that their commercial, industrial and agricultural loans increased $7,000,000 to a total of $3,773,000,000 in that week. For the three weeks, the increase amounted to $28,000,000, but large decreases were the rule in preceding weeks.

Rules on Rail Ownership Of Refrigerator Transit

ST. LOUIS (AP)—A decision holding the Missouri Pacific Railroad owns two thirds and the Wabash Railroad one third of the American Refrigerator Transit Co., now a $25,000,000 concern, was upheld by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The transit company was incorporated in 1881 by the Missouri Pacific, the Wabash, and the Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad, now a part of the Missouri Pacific system.

Nat S. Brown, counsel for the receivers of the Wabash, said the United States Supreme Court may be asked to review the case.

South and West Seek Accord In Rail-Rate Dispute

WASHINGTON (AP) — Southern Congressmen moved quickly to avert a split with Western members over proposals to equalize railroad freight rates throughout the country.

Noting expressions of fear from Westerners that the rate schemes were "too drastic and dangerous," the Southerners indicated they were willing to support a more moderate plan.

Fear Higher Rate

Chief objection, apparently, centered around provisions seeking to prohibit the Interstate Commerce Commission from fixing a higher rate from one territory to another than the charges applying to similar shipments the same distance within the territory of destination.

Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the so-called west-south freight rate bloc in the House, said he and Senator Lister Hill (D) of Alabama, were attempting to write a bill which would be acceptable both to Southern and Western members.

His statement followed a morning conference at which Western Congressmen and Idaho and North Dakota transportation officials discussed bills by Ramspeck and others embodying the controversial "destination rate scale."

The Westerners said their chief concern was the protection of existing "commodity freight rates" which gave shippers of the Intermountain and mid-Western agricultural areas an easy access to Eastern markets for certain of their products, such as potatoes, hay, lettuce, and livestock.

Substitute Bill in Making

They were fearful, they said, the new rate proposals would wipe out this type of rate in some cases and substitute a "disastrous class rate" which would curtail shipments.

Mr. Ramspeck said he would call a meeting of the West-South bloc soon and offer a substitute bill.

Senator Hill has suggested a measure to outlaw rate discriminations. He would call upon the ICC to enter orders, without waiting for shippers' complaints, abolishing any undue rate advantage or disadvantage in the existing structure.

J. G. Bruce, Idaho Public Utilities Commissioner, and J. C. Winter, North Dakota Tariff Commission expert, said they believed the Interstate Commerce Commission already had sufficient authority to adjust rate discriminations.

The Western Congressmen said they were viewing the whole question with "an open mind," and Representative J. W. Robinson (D) of Utah, Chairman of the bipartisan bloc, named a special committee to study the proposals more fully.

Illinois Central Proposes Rate Cut On Grain Shipments

CHICAGO (AP)—The Illinois Central Railroad announced it had proposed sharply reduced all-rail rates on barge-lot quantities of grain for shipment to New Orleans for export from St. Louis, Mo., Peoria, Pekin and Hanava, Ill.

The rates were to meet competition of the Government-owned Federal barge lines, officials said. They have been placed before the Southern Freight Association and Illinois Freight Association and will be published if approved.

The proposals are for the same minimums of the barge lines and rates one cent per 100 pounds higher. From St. Louis, with a 140 ton minimum, the proposed rate is 9½ cents per 100 pounds, as compared with the current rate of 12 cents.

The railroad also announced it had published, effective March 27, reduced local and proportional rates from Chicago to New Orleans for export which would be the same as rates now in effect from Chicago to Baltimore and Norfolk. The new local rate (Chicago shipment), will be reduced from 27 to 24½ cents per 100 pounds. The proportional (reshipment) rate will be reduced from 24 to 16 cents.

Dominion's January Imports Off 14 P. C.

OTTAWA (CP) — The Dominion of Statistics reported Canada's imports in January totalled $43,742,000 compared with $49,720,000 in the same month last year, a decline of 14 per cent. The amount from Empire countries was $11,004,000 against $12,955,000 and from foreign countries $32,738,000 against $36,765,000.

Leading sources of supply with figures for January, 1938, in brackets: United States $28,790,000 [$32,330,000]; United Kingdom $7,110,000 [$8,864,000]; Straits Settlements $1,013,000 [$747,000]; British India $658,000 [$816,000]; Germany $622,000 [$671,000]; and Australia $521,000 [$562,000].

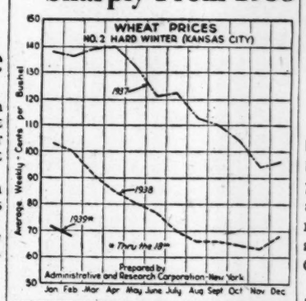
SEC Suspends Hutton On Manipulation Charge

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has suspended William E. Hutton, II, from membership on the New York Stock Exchange and other exchanges for three months.

The commission had charged that by unfounded rumors and stimulated buying in a thin market the respondents had caused the price of Atlas Tack to rise from 9⅝ to 30¼ during the winter of 1935-36. Among the witnesses who testified in lengthy hearings before the commission during 1937 included Mickey Cochrane, former manager of the Detroit Tigers baseball team, and Al Simmons, former American League baseball star.

Cochrane said he had bought 1,000 shares of Atlas Tack at $11 a share, later selling 400 shares at a profit of $2,400. Simmons testified that he had lost $1,100 on a transaction in the stock.

Wheat Prices Off Sharply From 1938


WHEAT PRICES
NO. 2 HARD WINTER (KANSAS CITY)
Average Weekly Cents per Bushel
1937
1938
1939*
* Thru the 18th
Prepared by Administrative and Research Corporation-New York
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec

Lumber Industry Denied Exemption In Wage-Hour Law

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Wage Hour Administretion ruled that the lumber industry was not seasonal in its operation and on that basis denied lumber manufacturers' applications for partial exemption from the 44-hour maximum work week required by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The finding was made by Harold Stein, Assistant Chief of the exemption section. It is subject to review and revision by Administrator Elmer F. Andrews—on a request from the industry within 15 days for a rehearing.

The ruling affects logging and sawmill operations in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. These were the only states covered by the exemption applications.

Under the act, industries found to be seasonal in their operations may extend the maximum work week from 44 hours to 56 hours for a period not exceeding 14 weeks in any year.

Mr. Stein held that the record compiled by an investigation into the industry's operation did not warrant a finding that either the logging or sawmill industry was of a seasonal nature within the meaning of the Wage-Hour Law.

The applications for a seasonal finding were made by the Northeastern Lumber Manufacturers Association, the Timber Producers Association of Minnesota and several independent operators.

Wool Manufacturers See Great Harm In Wool Labeling Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—Opponents of wool labeling legislation told a Senate committee enactment of the Schwartz-Martin bill would do great harm to American Woolen manufacturers.

Isadore Grossman of the National Association of Men's Clothing Manufacturers, declared the bills were misleading. He said they would do consumers no good whatever, while injuring manufacturers.

"Adoption of this bill will work great injury to business," said Mr. Grossman. "It will reduce sales. It will subtract from market value of reprocessed wool and deprive consumers of garments which, while made of reclaimed fibers, are of excellent quality.

"It will stimulate the market for virgin wool and raise the consumer price of goods made of it. The grade of virgin wool used may be inferior to reprocessed wool which otherwise would have been used."

Joseph L. Dubow of New York City, representing the Ladies Garment Association, likewise assailed the legislation.

Passage of the Schwartz-Martin labeling bill would place a false value on virgin wool, he said, and lead to unwarranted high prices of garments made of it.

Bertram Reinitz, market observer and counsel to woolen manufacturers, objected also to enactment of the legislation.

Crop and Livestock Loan Interest Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—Farmers belonging to local Production Credit Associations will be able to get short-term crop production and livestock feeding loans at 4½ per cent interest this year compared with 5 per cent last year, the Farm Credit Administration announced.

Five years ago, 8 per cent interest was charged for such loans.

There are 535 local production credit organizations serving virtually every agricultural county in the country. They have the privilege of discounting their loans with the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.

The credit banks have reduced their loan and discount rate from 2 to 1½ per cent, thereby making lower rates possible for farmer borrowers.

The FCA said that the rate reduction should save farmers at least $800,000 in interest charges this year. In 1938 farmers borrowed $302,622,000 through local credit associations.

Chain Store Tax Baiting Is Seen Losing Momentum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The tide appears to be turning against the practice of baiting the chain stores through punitive taxation, and indications are that any state taxes of this nature enacted in 1939 will be few, according to the Standard Statistics Company.

Organized labor has taken a stand against the Patman Federal bill, farm organizations are unwilling to support it, the chains are selling their side of the controversy to the public, consumer organizations condemn the measure, and other developments have transpired to indicate that it will not be enacted in its present form.

Law Is Repealed

The Pennsylvania Legislature in 1937 imposed a graduated tax on chain stores ranging up to $500 annually per store over 500 in a chain. Thirty of the chain systems operating in that State contested the law, which has just been repealed by the Legislature.

Most of the state Legislatures will be in session this year; 44 have already convened. The usual number of anti-chain bills has been introduced, ranging from rather mild up to confiscatory taxes. It is not surprising, then, that the chains are again up in arms, after the breathing spell of 1938.

The most hopeful factor in the chain store tax situation is the growing opposition on the part of the public toward punitive taxes on these retail outlets. There can be no doubt that the consumer is definitely in favor of the chains, as proved by the extensive patronage. The consuming public, by and large, holds no brief for big business as such, but it naturally tends to favor any system of distribution which makes for lower retail prices.

Case Given to Public

Faced with extinction if the trend toward confiscatory taxes had persisted, the chains put their case before the public, and the response has been gratifying. Until the last year or two, the organized retailers had the upper hand in influencing legislation favorable to themselves, with the consumer unorganized and even ignorant of such tax developments.

With the stronger organization of consumers and with the chain store taxes receiving greater publicity, the chains have been obtaining increasing public support. California voters killed a proposal to tax chains. Maine repealed its tax entirely, while that in Wisconsin was modified. Even more important is the fact that most of the punitive chain measures introduced in recent years failed to pass.

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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Home Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Mar. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Mar. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1

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See stone walls topped with flower-spangled turf by an Irish road; hear footfalls resound in the covered bridges of Lucerne; stand in Moscow's Red Square by the lichen-covered wall of the Kremlin; eat *poires princesse* in a Parisian restaurant; wave in response to peasants standing beside a Swedish railway. Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor will help you plan a European trip.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	600,000
Previous day	842,540
1939 volume to date	42,740,277
1938 volume to date	40,788,100

Stock Leaders Rally Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, March 7 (AP)—The stock market regained its equilibrium today as leading issues moved up fractions to a point or so.

It was a slow-going affair, however, with transfers at the rate of approximately 600,000 shares.

Steels, motors, aircrafts, rubbers, rails and specialties were the principal climbers. Prices were a shade under the best near the final hour.

Hopes that business would receive further blessings from the Administration, brokers said, continued as the main market prop. At the same time, prospects of a rift between the President and the congressional economy bloc were seen as a cloud on the recently brightening legislative horizon.

Continued strength of stocks in London, with firmness in other overseas markets, was interpreted as a highly encouraging development and one possibly presaging peaceful settlement of political problems which have been confronting Europe.

Among the day's 1938-39 peaks were those of Montgomery Ward, Greyhound, National Biscuit, and Spiegel Inc.

On the forward tilt were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, American Telephone, Anaconda, du Pont, Philip Morris, Santa Fe, and Great Northern.

In the curb modest advances were posted for Lockheed, Humble Oil, American Gas and Gulf Oil.

Rail, U. S. Bonds Up

Railroad and U. S. Treasury bands moved forward today, with many establishing the highest prices recorded in a year or more.

As the session drew near its close, U. S. Treasuries had added as much as 10-32 of a point to the levels reached yesterday.

Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s of '43 were in the forefront of the rails, jumping more than 2 points on active trading.

Other advancing rails included Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Great Northern 4s of '46, New York Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s, and Southern Pacific 4s.

Leaders in other groups included Warner Bros., 6s, Bethlehem 3¾s, and Utilities Power & Light.

Foreign bonds, especially South American issues, accompanied the general upswing. Colombia Governments were especially active.

Trading in Wheat Near a Standstill

CHICAGO, March 7 (AP)—The wheat market was in a rut again today, with prices virtually motionless in an unusually slow trade.

Most dealers continued to await developments in the international trade stalemate which has checked export business. Some selling reflected further weakness at Liverpool.

Wheat closed unchanged to ¼ higher compared with yesterday, May 68⅝-½, July 68⅞-⅝, while corn was unchanged to ⅜ off, May 49, July 50¼-⅜ Oats were unchanged to ⅛ up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: The stock market closed firm today. Indications of improving trade activity, coupled with a sharp decline in February unemployment figures, resulted in a general advance in prices. Motor shares, textiles, and domestic rails were leaders, and the oil, mining, and industrial groups were in good demand. British funds closed higher and European bonds were firm with Czech 8s moving up 4 points.

Paris: Trading continued active in the Bourse today and prices closed firm. Rentes finished unchanged to 70 centimes higher and Bank of France and Suez Canal each gained about 50 francs.

Liverpool: Wheat futures closed ½d higher to ¼d lower. Favorable weather reports from the United States and small hedging pressure were offset by a moderate demand for cash wheat.

Cotton futures touched new season highs. Trade and local covering appeared based on better textile business and continued tightness in the spot situation. Values reacted in late dealings, however, under hedging and Bombay pressure. Final prices were 2 higher to 2 lower.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, March 7

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Demand	$4.69⅛	$4.68⅞	$4.8397
Cables	4.69⅜	4.68⅛	8.2397
France—franc	.0265¼	.0265⅛	††
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2273	.2272	§
Italy—lira	.0526⅛	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4014	.4014	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5308	.5308	§
Sweden—krona	.2415	.2415	.4537
Norway—krone	.2357	.2356	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2095	.2093	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0342¾	.0342¾	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0208	.0208	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0426¾	.0426¾	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslav—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2310	.2305	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2037½	.2037½	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.3750	.3775	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2737	.2735	.8440
India—rupee	.3512	.3508	.6180
Java—florin	.5325	.5324	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2915	.2912½	*
Shanghai—dol	.1594	.1594	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5462½	.5458	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9969	.9966	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2025x	.2025x	.8440

* Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. † Nominal. ‡ Free market. § Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶ Paper rate. †† Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
59⅞	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	6	61	60¾	61	+1⅛
126⅛	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	126½	126⅛	126⅛	Mar 6
45	38	Acme Steel (1)	4	38½	38	38½	Mar 2
11	8⅝	Adams Exp (.20e)	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
25	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¼g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Mar 6
27½	24	Addressor (1.40)	1	26½	26½	26½	Mar 6
65⅝	54⅛	Air Reduction (1a)	4	57⅞	57½	57⅞	+ ⅛
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	1	1	1	Feb 2
10	9⅜	Alaska Juneau (1)	22	9¾	9½	9½	— ¼
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	1	1	1	
12¾	8⅞	Alleghany pf xw	2	11½	11⅓	11½	+ ½
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	4	13¼	13	13	+ ⅛
13¼	9	Alleghany pf $40 ww	2	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
18⅞	13	Alleghany pr pf	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ½
28¼	20	Allegheny-Lud Steel	7	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	6	11½	10¾	10¾	Mar 6
193	170½	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	180½	180	180½	+1
13⅛	11¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	12	12	12	— ⅜
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	3	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	21	10⅜	10	10⅛	— ⅛
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	1	69	69	69	
48⅜	39½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	30	46¼	45⅜	45¾	+ ¼
19⅞	15½	Alpha P Cem (¾g)	6	18	17	18	Mar 6
2⅝	1⅞	Amal Leather	5	2½	2½	2½	Mar 6
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	7	62¾	62¼	62¾	+ ½
24¼	19¼	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	3	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ¼
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	7	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
8	5¾	Am Bosch	4	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	Mar 6
54½	42½	Am Brake Shoe (1)	3	48	48	48	
100⅝	88	Am Can (4)	10	93¾	93	93⅝	— ¼
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	5	168¼	168	168	Mar 6
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	5	30¼	29⅞	30	+ ⅜
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	1	49	49	49	Mar 6
24½	19	Am Ch & Chl (.15g)	4	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¼
113	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	112½	112½	112½	
122	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	116¼	116⅛	116⅛	Mar 4
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	1	8	8	8	— ½
11⅛	8¾	Am Comi Alcohol	7	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
10½	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Mar 6
5½	5	Am European	1	5	5	5	Feb 21
3⅝	2⅞	Am & For Power	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
15¾	12	Am & F P $6 pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Mar 6
19⅛	15¾	Am & F P $7 pf	3	17½	17¼	17½	+ ½
9¾	7½	Am & F P 2 pf	14	8¼	8	8½	
15	13¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
5¼	4⅛	Am Hide & Leather	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
34¼	30	Am Hide & L pf (1k)	2	34½	34½	34½	Mar 3
46	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	12	45½	45½	45½	Mar 3
17⅜	13⅜	Am Ice	7	15	13¾	13¾	Mar 6
17¾	14½	Am Ice pf	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Mar 6
7⅞	6¼	Am International	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
30⅜	21½	Am Locomotive	7	26⅞	26⅜	26½	+ ¼
79½	65	Am Locomot pf	1	70	70	70	— ⅜
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	9	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
4½	3⅜	Am M & Met	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
40⅜	32	Am Metal (¼g)	15	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
122	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	122	122	122	Jan 26
7	5⅜	Am Power & Lt	14	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
49⅛	38	AmP&L $6 pf (1½k)	14	49	48	48½	+ ½
44	32⅜	Am P&L $5pf (1¼k)	10	43½	43	43½	+ ½
18⅜	14	Am Rad & St S	53	16¾	16⅜	16½	+ ¼
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	9	18⅞	18½	18½	
72½	62½	Am Roll Mill pf	9	65½	65	65	Mar 6
15⅜	13¾	Am Saf Razor (1.20)	1	15	15¼	15¼	Mar 6
20	15½	Am Seating (½e)	3	18	17¼	18	Mar 4
53⅜	41⅜	Am Smelt & R (½g)	7	46¾	46⅛	46¾	+ ½
134	120½	Am Smelt & Ref (7)	7	132½	131⅞	132½	Mar 4
64⅛	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	63½	63½	63½	Mar 4
41	29¼	Am Steel Fdrs	4	35¼	35	35	+ ⅛
13¼	8½	Am Stores	4	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
14½	13	Am Stove (.20g)	1	13½	13½	13½	Mar 3
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	4	19⅜	19½	19½	— ⅛
91⅞	78¼	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	76⅛	75½	75¾	—2¾
18½	17	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Mar 6
161½	149½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	162	161	162	+1¼
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	3	86	85¾	85¾	
89¾	83⅛	Am Tob B (5)	9	88⅞	88⅛	88⅛	— ⅝
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	3	151½	150	150	Mar 6
8⅜	5⅞	Am Type Fdrs	4	7⅞	7	7	
14⅝	11⅜	Am Water Wks	9	13¾	13½	13½	
90⅝	82	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	91½	91½	91½	+ ⅞
6¾	5	Am Woolen	5	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
43½	36⅜	Am Woolen pf	6	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	— ⅜
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc LdS	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29½	Feb 18
36½	26	Anaconda (¼g)	76	31⅞	31¼	31½	+ ½
54⅞	45	Anacon W & C	9	52	52	52	— ½
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	4	17⅞	17¾	17¾	Mar 6
15⅝	11½	Andes Copper (¼e)	3	13½	13½	13½	Mar 6
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	7	2¼	2¼	2¼	
29½	25½	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	1	27	27	27	
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Mar 6
6⅛	5	Armour Ill	5	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
52	44	Armour Ill pr pf	5	46⅛	45½	46	+ ½
65	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	45½	Armstr'ng Cork(¼g)	8	48¼	48	48⅛	— ⅜
12½	9⅝	Arnold Cons (⅜g)	13	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	21	9⅜	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	21	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
75	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	75	75	75	Mar 1
52⅞	51½	Assd D G 2 pf	4	53	53	53	+1½
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	Feb 28
42⅞	31½	Atch T & S F	23	39⅜	38⅛	38¼	— ¼
69½	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	15	70	69½	69¾	+1½
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	7	25	25	25	
8⅛	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	8	8	8	Mar 6
16⅛	11	Atl G & W In pf	7	15½	15	15	— ½
23½	20⅞	Atl Refining (1)	6	21¾	21¾	21¾	— ¼
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Mar 6
8⅞	7⅞	Atlas Corp (½e)	11	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
46¼	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	46¾	46¼	46¾	+ ⅛
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	2	64	64	64	Feb 24
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6½	6½	6½	Mar 3
4¼	3⅝	Auburn Auto	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¾	Aust Nichols	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Mar 4
8⅞	6½	Aviation Corp	18	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
		B					
17⅜	12⅛	Bald Loco ct	31	16	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¼
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	24	24	24	Mar 4
21½	15⅜	Barber Asphalt	5	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
13	9½	Barker Bros	1	10½	10½	10½	Mar 6
19½	14¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	4	17⅜	17	17	
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	2	21	21	21	— ⅛
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	20½	20½	20½	
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	2	100	100	100	Mar 3
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	1	124½	124½	124½	+ ½
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
73⅝	72⅜	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	Jan 25
29¾	22¾	Bendix Aviation	28	27½	26⅝	27	+ ⅝
21	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	5	21⅛	21	21	+ ¼
52⅝	51½	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
55	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	— ½
80	60¼	Beth Steel	60	74¼	73⅜	73⅝	+ ⅝
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	10	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	113	113	113	+ ⅛
27	22	Bigelow-Sanford	1	26	26	26	
22⅛	17½	Black&Decker (1)	11	20	20	20	Mar 6
17⅜	13	Blaw-Knox	10	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅜
34¾	24¼	Boeing Airplane	39	30½	29⅝	29⅞	+ ⅝
28½	22¼	Bohn Al & Br (¾g)	10	25¾	25½	25½	Mar 6
18¼	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	2	18	17¾	18	+ ⅜
20¾	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	12	20½	20⅜	20⅜	
32	23⅜	Borg-Warner (¾g)	15	28¼	27⅝	27¾	
2⅝	2	Boston & Maine	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Mar 6
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	6	14¼	14	14	
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (¾g)	19	27½	27	27	+ ⅜
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	38	37½	38	Mar
46½	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ⅛
2	1⅝	Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
9	8½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	8½	8½	8½	Mar 6
13⅞	10⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	18	12	11¾	11¾	
43½	31⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅛
19⅜	15⅞	Bklyn Un Gas	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
35	31½	Brown Shoe (½g)	2	35	35	35	Mar 3
13⅝	10¾	Br'wick-Balke (¼g)	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	Mar 3
13½	10	Bucyrus-Erie	7	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
8	6	Budd Mfg	9	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
5⅝	4¼	Budd Wheel	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
30	23¼	Bullard Co	4	27½	26½	27½	+ ⅜
32¾	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	2	32⅝	32¾	32⅞	+ ⅛
15⅜	12¾	Burlinz Mills (1)	4	15	14⅞	14⅞	
18¾	15⅞	Burr Ad Mach (.10g)	3	17¼	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¾	Bush Terminal	2	2	1⅞	2	Mar 6
9⅛	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	13	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	23¾	23¾	23¾	Mar 6
4½	3⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	7	4	3⅞	3⅞	
13¼	9	Byers (AM) Co	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Mar 6
		C					
18⅞	15¾	Calif Packing	4	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Mar 1
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	6	1⅛	1	1	
8⅝	6½	Calumet & Hec	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
17¾	14	Campbell Wyant	5	15	14½	14½	— ½
20⅜	17	Can Dry G Ale	10	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
6¼	4¾	Canad Pacific	14	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
32½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (⅛g)	3	32	32	32	+ ⅜
7⅝	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	7	7	7	Mar 4
19½	14¾	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Mar 6
3⅞	3⅛	Carriers & Gn (.05g)	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Mar 6
94⅜	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	1	90	90	90	
53⅝	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	11	53½	52	52	—1½
107½	105⅜	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	1	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	— ⅜
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	16	22⅝	22½	22½	+ ½
94	19	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93	93	93	— ¼
19⅛	14½	Celotex Corp	25	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ¼
22½	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	4	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
5¼	3¾	Cent Foundry	1	4⅛	4	4⅛	
9½	7	Cent R R N J	3	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
5½	4½	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
5½	4½	Century Rib M	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Feb
52⅞	39½	Cerro de Pas (1g)	12	42⅞	42½	42⅞	+ ¼
13	9⅜	Certain-teed Prod	42	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ¼
30	23½	Champ Pap & F	6	28¼	28	28⅛	— ¼
11	8	Checker Cab	1	10	10⅜	10⅜	Mar 3
39½	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	*34	39½	38½	38¾	+ ¼
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	*3	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
24⅝	19⅝	Ches Corp (.85g)	21	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅜
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	½	½	½	Feb 6
3¾	1¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3	3	3	Mar 6
1	¾	Chi & N West	1	¾	¾	¾	
3½	2½	Chi & N West pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
⅝	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar 3
3⅞	2½	Chi Great W pf	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Mar 6
12¾	11	Chi Mail Order (¾g)	2	11⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
½	⅜	Chi M St P & P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
20¼	15	Chi Pneu Tool	5	18½	18¼	18½	Mar 6
38¾	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	Mar 6
48	45½	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	46½	46	46½	Feb 3
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar 1
1½	⅞	C R I & Pac 6% pf	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Mar 6
8¾	8½	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
14⅜	12	Chick Cot Oil	5	13	12¾	13	Mar 6

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
13½	9⅜	Childs Co	5	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
84	66½	Chrysler Corp (1g)	71	83	81½	81¾	— ⅛
10⅞	9⅝	City Ice & F (.30g)	2	10½	10½	10½	
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
24½	18½	Clark Equip	11	23¼	21⅞	23¼	+1⅜
28½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	Mar 4
60½	49½	Climax Molyb (1.20)	14	50⅞	50	50⅜	
30½	23¾	Cluett Pbdy (¾g)	21	29⅞	28⅝	28¾	— ½
133	125	Coca-Cola (½g)	1	131	131	131	
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Mar 2
16¼	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (½g)	3	15¾	15¾	15¾	
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Mar 2
36¼	25	Collins & Aik (¼g)	1	32	32	32	Mar 6
23¾	16¼	Col Fuel & Iron	1	19½	19½	19½	Mar 6
17⅛	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	28	18¼	16½	18¼	+1¾
16¾	15½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	15	17⅞	16½	17⅞	+1⅞
9	6⅝	Col Gas & El	43	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
89	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	89	88¾	89	
15⅝	11	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	3	12⅞	12¾	12¾	Mar 6
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	30½	30½	30½	Mar 6
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	1	87½	87½	87½	Mar 4
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	5	56	55¾	55⅞	— ⅛
109½	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¾)	1	109½	109⅝	109⅝	F. 24
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	21	58⅞	58¾	58¾	— ⅛
110	107¼	Coml Inv cv pf (4¼)	13	110	110	110	
13¾	10⅜	Coml Solvents	30	13	12⅞	12	
2½	1½	Com'with & South	74	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
64	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	12	64½	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅜
28⅛	26¾	Com'with Edi (.40g)	26	27¾	27½	27¾	
8⅝	7¼	Conde Nast	22	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	24¾	Congol-Nairn (¼g)	3	28⅜	28¼	28¼	
8⅜	6	Congress Cigar §	3	7½	7½	7½	Dec 29
25½	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	31	24½	23½	24½	+ ⅜
8⅞	6⅞	Consol Cigar (¾g)	8	8½	8½	8½	Mar 3
34⅜	29¼	Consol Edison (2)	36	34	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
107½	101¾	Consol Edison pf (5)	9	107½	106¾	106⅞	Mar 6
2½	1⅜	Consol Film Ind	3	1½	1½	1½	
11⅜	9	Consol Film pf (¾k)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
31½	22	Consol Oil (.80)	23	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	8	Consol Oil pf (4)	2	9	9	9	
3¼	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3	3	3	Mar 4
3¾	2¾	Consol'n Coal	3	3	2¾	3	
15	11⅞	Consol'n Coal pf	2	12	11⅞	12	Feb 28
95¾	94	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	95¼	95

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cloth Sales Jump As Prices Touch Five-Year Lows

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 7—Large scale buying of print cloths featured primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week. Corporation printers and large converters of gray goods found it impossible to force further price concessions, even from the weaker mills and, knowing prices already are far below cost, suddenly made up their minds that the bottom of the market had been reached and the time had come to cover the seasonal requirements which they have been accumulating for several weeks.

Smaller Buyers Join in

Accordingly they laid down orders in large quantities for spot and nearby deliveries of the standard key constructions in the print cloth list. The smaller converters soon joined in the trading and the market swung into a major buying movement which extended to other quarters of the gray goods list besides print cloths. Total sales of the week were estimated to be well over 60,000,000 yards or fully double the current week's output from the looms at the present somewhat curtailed rate of production.

Trading was spurred on by reports that many of the large producers of standard print cloths have already begun stopping production on that part of their equipment engaged on this class of work. Many others are determined to do so as soon as present warps run out. A number have resolved to take no more business of this kind until prices have gained at least half a cent a yard.

Millions of yards of 39-inch, 4-yard, 80 squares were bought at 5¾ cents, which is the low point for more than five years. Several million more were bought after the price advanced to 5⅞ cents but mill men's efforts to push it up to 6 cents proved unsuccessful up to the close of the week.

Activity in Spots

Most of the activity was in spot goods, for few mills would accept forward contracts at present prices. Some business was placed for March shipment and a limited quantity for March-April delivery. Sellers would not go beyond April1 under any consideration, except on specialty goods for which the current prices were much better.

Carded broadcloths were very active and sales of 36½-inch 5-yard 80x60s were made in large quantities at 4¾ cents. This later advanced to 4⅞ cents and substantial business was put through at that figure.

Heavy goods responded only moderately to the buying movement.

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.9
July	(		78.5b	79.0
October	79.3	79.2	79.3	79.5

Odd Lots and Inactive Issues on N. Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8	8¾	Conn Ry & Lt pf	40	6	6	6	Feb 14
85	76	Consol Cigar pf (7)	60	85	85	85	Feb 27
88	82¾	Con Cig pr pf (6½)	10	85	85	85	+ ¾
55	49	Corn Exchange (3)	110	55	55	55	Mar 6
91	85¾	Crown Zeller pf (5)	20	88½	88	88	Mar 6
6	4¾	Cuba R R pf	20	5	5	5	Mar 6
65½	59½	Cuban Am S pf	20	64½	64½	64½	Mar 4
78	74¼	Cushman 7% pf(3⅛)	20	74¼	74¼	74¼	Feb 21
46	45	Cushman $8 pf	80	45	45	45	Jan 24
111	108	Dayton P&L pf (4⅛)	80	110½	110½	110⅝	+ ½
32¾	27	Devoe & Ray A	30	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	— ⅛
35¼	33	Dixie-Vortex A (2½)	80	35	34¾	34⅞	
115	111½	Duplan Silk pf (8)	10	115	115	115	
118½	115¼	Duq Light 1 pf (5)	50	118½	118¼	118½	Mar 3
183½	175½	East Kodak pf (6)	10	180	180	180	
111	104½	Endicott-John pf (5)	10	104½	104½	104½	
64	62	Erie & Pitts (3½)§	60	66	64	64	Dec 30
6½	5½	Fairbanks Co pf	50	6	6	6	+ ½
87¾	81	Fed Lt & Trac pf (6)	10	86½	86½	86½	Mar 6
18⅝	18¼	Gene's Sons (¼gs)	20	18½	18½	18½	Feb 16
108½	104	Food Mach pf (4½)	30	105	105	105	
90¾	80	Foster Wheeler pf	10	85	85	85	Feb 27
55	42½	Frank Simon pf	70	.43	42½	43	Feb 18
14	11¼	Gamewell Co	20	13½	13½	13½	Mar 6
96½	95½	Gannett Co pf (6)	100	96½	96½	96½	Mar 3
140¼	134	Gen Baking pf (8)	100	140¼	140	140	Mar 3
130	125½	Gen Cigar pf (7)	20	129	129	129	
49	39	Gen Gas & El cv pf	80	49	49	49	Mar 1
127	123½	Gen Mills pf (6)	90	126	126	126	Mar 6
110	106½	Gen Print Ink pf (6)	10	110	110	110	Mar 6
91	90	Gen Ry Signal pf (6)	10	91	91	91	Mar 6
32½	23¾	Gen Steel Cast pf	70	27¾	27¼	27¾	
99¼	99	Gen Time pf (6)	30	99	99	99	Mar 6
76	70	Gold & Stock Tel (6)	20	76	76	76	Mar 4
80	75	Goth Silk pf (7)	440	80	77	80	Mar 3
139	135¼	Gt West Sug pf (7)	20	138½	138½	138½	— ½
50	35	Green Bay pf(7½g)§	10	49	49	49	Nov 1
40	35	Greene Can (¾g)	10	35	35	35	Feb 25
18½	15	Guantan Sugar pf	10	15	15	15	Feb 27
35½	32	Hack W pf A (1¾)	10	34½	34¼	34½	Mar 4
102	99¾	Hamil Watch pf (6)	30	100	100	100	— ¼
102	100	Hanna (MA) $5pf(5)	10	102	102	102	Mar 2
138½	136	Harb-Walker pf (6)	20	136	136	136	Mar 4
76	71	Hat Corp Am pf(6½)474		76	76	76	Mar 1
165	159	Helme (GW) pf (7)	100	161½	161½	161½	Feb 21
135½	133	Hercules Pow pf (6)	20	135½	135½	135½	
110	106	Holland Fur pf (5)	50	109	108½	109	Mar 6
104¾	104½	Holly Sugar pf (7)	10	104½	104½	104½	Jan 12
47½	41	Ill Central LL (4)	100	47½	47¼	47⅜	+ ⅝
151	150	Inger Rand pf (6)	30	151	151	151	+1
93½	91½	Interch Corp pf (6)	60	93½	92¾	93½	Mar 4
5¼	3¼	Int Ry Cen Am	120	5	4¾	5	— ⅛
51	39½	Int Ry C Am (1¼k)	20	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
80	77½	Int Dept Strs pf (7)	10	79	79	79	Feb 14
124	120	Island Creek pf (6)	20	124	124	124	Mar 3
132	128	Johns-Man pf (7)	30	130	129½	130	+ ½
121¾	117½	Kan C Pow pf B (6)	40	120½	120½	120½	Mar 2
95	88	Keith-A O pf (8¾e)	20	88	88	88	Feb 20
92	80	Kendall Co pf (6a)	10	81½	81½	81½	Mar 6
40	32	Kinney $8 pf	10	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	Mar 1
19	13½	Kinney $5 pf (1½e)	50	18⅛	18⅛	18½	+ ½
13½	10	Laclede Gas	10	12¼	12¼	12¼	Mar 2
23½	17¼	Laclede Gas pf	40	20½	20½	20½	Mar 6
117	113	Lehigh P C 4% pf(4)	10	117	117	117	Mar 4
109	105	Loose-W B 5% pf (5)	10	109	109	109	Mar 6
153½	147½	Lorillard (P) pf (7)	100	150¼	150¼	150¼	— ½
125¼	124	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10	125	124	124	Feb 2
16	12	Manh Ry gtd	10	13½	13½	13½	Mar 3
7⅝	6	Market St Ry pr pf	20	7⅝	7⅝	7½	+ ⅝
175	164	Math Alk pf (7)	60	172	172	172	Mar 6
101	93	Maytag I pf (6)	20	99⅞	99¾	99¾	
94¾	88	McLellan pf (6)	10	94¾	94¾	94¾	Mar 3
70¾	69	Mead Corp pf (6)	20	69⅝	69	69⅝	Feb 28
28½	24⅝	Mengel 5% pf (2½)	10	27	27	27	— ⅜
16¼	13¼	Merch & M Tr (¾e)	30	16¼	16¼	16¼	Feb 28
111½	107⅜	Mid Stl 1 pf (8)	10	111½	111½	111½	+2
112	110	Minn-H pf B (4)	10	112	112	112	Mar 2
1	⅜	Minn St P&SSM LL	10	½	½	½	Mar 3
119¾	115½	Monsanto pf (4½)	10	118	118	118	Mar 6
36¼	32	Morris&Essex (3⅓)	30	35½	35½	35½	
43¾	36	Mullins Mfg pf	70	41¼	41¼	41¼	
110	108	Murphy pf (5)	10	109¾	109¾	109¾	Mar 2
25½	18⅛	Nash Chat & St L	40	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅛
117¼	111	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	20	114¾	114¾	114¾	+ ¾
113½	109	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	10	113½	113½	113½	Mar 3
145	137¾	Nat Lead pf B (6)	110	142	142	142	+2
110	108	Newb'ry 5% pf (5)	10	108	108	108	Feb 20
3¾	2⅜	NY Dock	80	3⅜	3¾	3¾	Mar 6
9	7	NY Dock pf	50	8¼	8¼	8¼	Mar 6
118½	111	NY & Harlem (5)	50	118	118	118	— ⅛
112	110	NY & Harl pf (5	10	120	120	120	+12½
61¼	55	NY & Lack & W (5)	30	61¼	61¼	61¼	Mar 4
89½	78½	NY Shipbldg pf	10	81	81	81	Mar 6
110	109	Norf & West pf (4)	40	109½	109½	109½	Mar 4
85	82	Northern Cent (4)	30	85	84⅝	85	Feb 27

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) declared or paid so far this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (‡) 1938 sale.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 3⅜s '43-40 June	104.31	104.31	104.31
5 3¼s '41	107.6	107.6	107.6
2 3⅜s '47-43	110.20	110.20	110.20
3 3¼s '45-43	110.16	110.15	110.16
10 3¼s '46-44	110.29	110.28	110.29
2 3½s '45	107.30	107.20	107.30
5 3s '48-46	110.5	110.5	110.5
10 4¼s '52-47	120.9	120.9	120.9

Treasury Bonds

2 3½s '52-49	110.21	110.21	110.21
5 2½s '53-49	104.1	104.1	104.1
3 2½s '52-50	104.1	104.1	104.1
1 3s '55-51	108.24	108.24	108.24
16 2⅞s '60-55	106.1	106	106.1
11 2¾s '65-60	104	103.31	104
6 3s '49-44	108.4	108.3	108.4

Home Owners Loan

3 2¾s '49-39	102.16	102.16	102.16
4 3s '52-44	108.2	108.1	108.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4s '47	103	103	103
4 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104	103¾	104
1 Alb P Wrap 5s '48	36¼	36¼	36¼
8 Alleghany 5s '50 st	36⅞	36½	36½
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	106	106	106
1 Allied Stars 4½s '51	92	92	92
18 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	111½	111⅛	111½
5 AmIGChemcv 5½s '49	103¾	103	103
17 Am T&T 5½s '43	112¼	112	112
2 Am T&T 3⅜s '66	107¾	107⅝	107⅝
7 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108	107⅞	108
1 AmWW&E 6s '75	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Anaconda Cp 4½s '50	106	105¾	106
6 Ann Arbor 4s '95	41	41	41
11 Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98¾	98¾
8 Arm Del 4s '55	99	98⅞	98⅞
8 AT&SF 4s '95	109½	109⅜	109⅝
8 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	94¼	94	94
25 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	95	95	95
13 AT&SF 4s 1939-55	95	95	95
20 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
6 ACLine 1st 4s '52	87¾	87⅜	87¾
5 ACL cit 4s '52	68¼	68	69¼
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	42	42	42
1 AtlGu&WI 5s '59	59¾	59¾	59¾
20 Atl Refin 3s '53	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
11 B&O rfg 6s '95	22¼	22	22¼
1 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	22	22	22
6 B&O 1st 5s '48	61	60¼	61
1 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	60	60	60
16 B&O rfg 5s '95	22	21¾	22
11 B&O 5s '96 F	21¾	21¼	21⅜
13 B&O 5s 2000 D	21½	21½	21½
3 B&O cv 4½s '60	14¾	14¼	14¼
3 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	13½	13½	13½
1 B&O 4s '48	60½	60	60
1 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	53	53	53
6 B&O 5s S W '50	43¼	42¾	43¼
6 B&O 5s s w '50 ct	42¾	41⅞	42¼
3 B&O 4s T C '59	51½	51½	51½
2 Bang&Aroo on 4s '51	90	89⅞	90
7 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	118	117¾	118
2 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
10 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	103¾	103½	103½
16 Beth Stl 3½s '52	102	101¾	101¾
13 Boston&Me 5s '67	38¾	38¾	38¾
9 BostonMe 4¾s JJ '61	36⅜	35¾	35¾
4 Boston&Me 5s '55	38½	38⅜	38½
2 Bkly City RR 5s '41	61	60	60
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108½	108½	108½
120 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	80½	79⅛	79⅛
1 Bkly Un 1st 5s '50	91	91	91
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
39 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	107¼	107	107¼
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	82	81⅜	82
3 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	99	98¾	98¾
8 Buf R&P 4½s '57	39¾	39	39¾
8 Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	52⅜	52⅛	52⅜
12 Cal Ore Pow 4s'66	97½	97⅜	97½
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct reg	119	119	119
20 Can Nat2Ry 4¾s'55	118¾	118	118
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	116	115¾	115⅞
1 Can Pac 5s '54	99½	99½	99½
6 Can Pac 4½s'46	99¼	98⅝	99
17 Can Pac 4s perp	81½	81½	81½
1 Can C&Co 6s'52	107	107	107
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	101	101	101
9 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Cen Ill El&G 5s '51	104	104	104
2 Cen NY Pow 3¼s'62	109½	109½	109½
1 Cen Pac 5s'60	61½	61½	61½
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
4 Cen RR NJ 5s'87	28	27¾	28
3 Certain-td 5½s'48	23¾	23¼	23¾
3 Certain-td 5½s'48	82	81½	81½
1 Champ P&F 4¾s'50	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 ChampP&F(38)4¾s'50	101½	101½	101½
1 C&O 4½s '92	124	124	124
7 C&O 3½s'96 D	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	99½	99½	99½
1 Chi&Alton 3s'49	12½	12½	12½
2 CB&Q gen 4s'58	99¼	99¼	99¼
5 CB&Q 4s III '77	103½	103½	103½
1 CB&Q 3¼s III '49	100¼	99¾	100⅛
2 Chi&E Ill 5s'51	20¼	20¼	20¼
1 Chic Gt West 4s'59	23⅜	22⅜	22⅜
10 CMSP&Pac 5s '75	10½	10½	10½
8 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	9	9	9
2 CM&SP 4½s'89C	28½	28¼	28½
2 CM&SP gen 4s'89	27¼	27	27
14 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	4¾	4¼	4¼
2 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8½	8½	8½
3 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3	3	3
1 CRI&P 4s '88	15¾	15¾	15¾
5 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
11 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¾	107¾	107¾
11 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	103	103	103
12 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	94½	94½	94½
10 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	93¾	93½	93½
1 Childs Co 5s '43	76¾	76¾	76¾
1 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s'66	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 CCC&StL 4½s '77	60¾	60¾	60¾
10 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110	110	110
2 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	89¾	89¾	89¾
19 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	81¼	81	81
3 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	76	75½	76
2 Col F & I 5s '43	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
9 Col F & I 5s '70	59⅜	59¼	59¼
9 Col & So 4½s '80	45½	45	45
2 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	102¼	101⅞	102¼
11 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102	101⅞	102
10 Colmbia G 5s 1961	102½	102¼	102½
2 Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	108¼	108¼	108¼
11 Comi Cred 3¼s '51	104¼	104	104
6 Comwlth Ed 3½s '68	109⅞	109¼	109¼
112 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	110	109½	109½
17 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Con Edis 3½s '48	106¾	106⅝	106¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	107½	107½	107½
4 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104	103¾	103¾
2 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Container 5s '43	99¾	99⅜	99¾
5 Continent Oil 2¾s '48	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
5 Crane Co 3½s '51	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	105½	105½	105½
4 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	35	34½	35
2 Cuba RR 7½s '46	44½	44½	44½
1 Dayton P & L 3½s '60	110	110	110
49 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	68	66	68
1 D & R G 4s '36	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	113	113	113
4 Det Ed 4s '65	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
4 Dul Mis & I 3½s '62	106½	106	106
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Erie rfg 5s '67	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
14 Erie rfg 5s '75	12¼	12⅛	12¼
12 Erie gen lien 4s '96	22	21	21¾
10 Erie cv 4s '53 A	19	19	19
14 Firestn T&R 3½s '48	104	103⅝	103¾
4 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8¾	8⅜	8⅜
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	8	8	8
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	102	102	102
5 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	106	106	106
44 GenMotAccep5½s'49	70¼	68¾	70
11 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100⅜	100¼	100¼
3 Goodrich 6s '45	101½	101¼	101½
5 Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	90	90	90
15 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	99	98¾	98¾
11 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	86	86	86
11 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
7 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	105½	104¾	104¾
17 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	100⅞	100¾	100¾
12 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	91	90¾	90¾
11 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	79¼	79	79
3 Gulf M&N 5s '50	76⅝	76½	76½
22 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	96	96	96
6 Hoe&Co 1st mtg 4s	67½	67½	67½
1 Housatonic 5s '37	33½	33½	33½
3 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	32⅝	32½	32½
21 Hud&Mon rfg 5s'57	50¼	49¾	50¼
6 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
1 IllBellTel3⅛s'70B	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Ill Cen 4s '52	60½	60	60½
11 Ill Cen 4s '53	58¼	58¼	58¼
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	59	59	59
20 Il Cen 4¾s '66	54¾	54½	54¾
1 Ill Cen Louis 3½s '53	65	65	65
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s63A	59¼	58⅞	58⅞
12 IC&GtL&NO 4½s63	54½	54½	54½
4 Indus Rayon 4½s 48	97	96¾	96¾
4 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	108¾	108¾	108¾
9 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	68½	68¼	68¼
10 Interb RTr rfg 5s66ct	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 Interlake Iron cv 4s'47	86½	86½	86½
10 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44	84	83¾	84
2 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	57¾	57⅝	57¾
3 Int Paper 5s '55	93	93	93
8 Int Paper 5s '47	99¾	99¼	299⅝
3 Int P&T 4½s '52	70¼	70¼	70¼
3 Int T&T 5s '55	73¾	73¼	73¾
3 Kanaw & Mich 4s '90	85	85	85
13 K C South 5s '50	69⅞	69½	69⅞
3 K C South 3s '50	71	71	71
10 K C Term 4s '60	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
6 Koppers Co 4s51	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	49¾	49¾	49¾
12 Lac Gas 5½s '53	57⅞	56¾	57⅛
2 Lac Kas 5s '39	89¾	89¾	89¾
11 Lac Gas Ni 5s '57	89½	89¼	89½
1 Laclede Gas 5s '60	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	24½	24½	24½
7 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	60	59⅞	59⅞
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	58½	58½	58½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74ct	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Leh Val NY4½s40	51	51	51
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	22	22	22
1 Leh Val 5s 2003asd	21¾	21¾	21¾
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	21¼	21	21¼
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 asd	20¼	20¼	20¼
2 Leh Val 4s 2003	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Leh Val 6s 2003 asd	21	21	21
5 Lex&East 5s '65	115¼	115¼	115¼
20 Loews 3½s '46	101	100⅝	100⅜
1 Lone Star G 3½s '53	108	108	108
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	85¼	85¼	85¼
55 Louis&Ark 5s '69	87½	86⅝	87½
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91½	91½	91½
9 Louis & N un 4s '40	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Maine Cen 4s '45	70½	70⅜	70½
7 Manhat Ry 4s '90	35½	35	35
1 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞
6 Marion StShop 6s'47	82	81½	82
1 Market St Ry 7s '40	51½	51½	51½
1 McCrory Strs 5s '51	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 MSP&SSM rfg 5s'38	6½	6¼	6½
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	6¾	6¾	6¾
35 M-¾-Tex 6s '62a	29	28½	29

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 M-K-T 4½s '78	25½	25½	25½
26 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	45¼	44	45¼
8 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	25	24½	25
4 Mo Pac 5s '78G	19	18¾	19
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19	19	19
5 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5¼	5	5
5 Mob&O Montg 5s'47	22½	22	22
15 Mob & Oh 5s '38	33½	33½	33½
1 Mob & O 4½s'77	29½	29½	29½
4 Monongh Ry 4s '60	105¼	105¼	105¼
14 Mon WPa Pub Sv6s'65	105¼	105	105
16 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
5 Mor & Essex 5s '55	49¾	49¾	49¾
10 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	44¾	44½	44½
5 Monut St T&T 3¼s'68	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
2 Nassau El 4s '51	45¼	45	45¼
9 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	104⅞	104¾	104¾
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
17 Natl Steel 4s '65	107	106⅝	107
6 NJ Pow&L 4½s'60	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 N O Pu Sv 5s'52A	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 N Orl & NE 4½s'52	56½	56	56½
2 N Orl Term 4s '53	71½	71½	71½
3 NO TexMex 5½s'54	34½	34½	34½
14 NYC rfg 5s 2013	66½	66	66
26 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59⅞	59½	59⅝
1 NYC cn 4s '98	69	69	69
22 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	59¾	59⅜	59¾
21 NYC La Sh 3½s '98	69½	69½	69½
1 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	66	66	66
10 NY Chi & St L5½s'74A	69⅝	69¼	69½
45 NY Chi & St L 4½s '78	57¼	56½	57
7 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	106½	106½	106½
4 NY G El H & P 4s '49	116⅞	116⅝	116⅞
10 NY N E & H cv 6s '48	16¼	16	16¼
2 NYNH & H cit 6s '40	24½	24½	24½
3 NY NH & H 4s '56	14	14	14
2 NY O & W gen 4s '55	4½	4½	4½
10 NY & R Gas 6s '51 A	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 NY Steam 3½s '63	105	105	105
3 NY S & W rfg 5s '37	10	9⅞	9⅞
5 NY Tel 4½s '39	102½	102½	102½
7 Niagara Sh cv

King and Queen Leave for America Two Days Earlier

LONDON (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth will leave for Canada and the United States, aboard the battle cruiser Repulse, May 6 instead of May 8, as originally planned, it is announced here.

The earlier departure will not affect the date of their arrival at Quebec, set for May 15, but was arranged to avoid possibility of late arrival in the event of bad weather at sea.

Montgomery Returns Mayor for Another Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—This city apparently is well satisfied with its perennial Mayor, William H. Gunter. He is rounding out 24 years in the office and has just been renominated without opposition for another four-year term.

His compatriots on the City Commission, William H. Screws and Tacky Gayle, were also named without opposition on the Democratic ticket, and that is tantamount to election. Mr. Screws has served two terms and Mr. Gayle one.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute" Sells at 28c; big profits; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro Street, Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments, at beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms, 1½ hrs. ride from San Francisco.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Podchernikoff's "Golden Hour" oil painting 36 by 42. Worth much more than the $700 asked. Owner, 894 Meinecke Ave., San Luis Obispo, Calif.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU AGREE TO SHOW YOUR FRIENDS I will send you actual sample Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commissions. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. S-133 Indianapolis, Ind.

MAKE liberal commissions weekly, chance to get free dresses too, show friends famous Janalene "Dated" Dresses Lingerie etc.; no canvassing; full or spare time; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished JANALENE INC Dept. 765 Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

TRADE journal editor and advertising man, also newspaper experience, seeks new connection, preferring full time San Francisco or as representative eastern publications working out of San Francisco. Box S-233, The Christian Science Monitor, 625 Market St., San Francisco.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 43 W. 9th St.—Apartment, living room, bedroom, kitchen bath; excellent location, sunny; until Oct.; O'BRIEN, GRamercy 3-2210.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Large studio, unfurnished apartment; Venetian blinds, dressing room, tile bath, kitchenette, Electrolux. Endicott 2-1883.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Two Real Good Values

36 Ford Coupe $245
35 Ford Tudor $195

HOOVER MOTORS INC.
Park Square Boston Hub. 7100

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 1823 Pettingill & Pear 272 Sidney St. Cambridge Mass.

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Harmarket Square, Boston

FURNITURE FOR SALE

AMAZING BARGAINS in beautiful 18th Century Furniture, Rugs and Furnishings for every room in the home, city or country; new SIMMONS BEDDING, Studio Beds. LLOYDS GALLERIES 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Finest quality furs, custom made and ready-to-wear. Also remodeling, repairing at moderate prices; budget payments available. 345 Seventh Ave., at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

MISCELLANEOUS

YOUR SOLID SILVER WARE
brings higher prices than ever! Our estimate your assured price of highest offer. DANIEL SEIDLER & SONS, Inc., 39 Cornhill, Boston. (For call by Representative, CAP. 0937.)

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof—warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 465 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, 551 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.; full time or half time; every convenience; outside light. Write Box G-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning, $3. MARCEL RIOU, 2053 45th Street, Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

ROOM and board wanted for 2 ladies, with private family, vicinity West 72nd St., N. Y. C. (MR. KRIPP), 338 West 70th.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 162 W. 54th (Cor. 7th Ave.), Apt. 6-C—Attractively, newly furnished room; centrally located; excellent service; business persons.

N. Y. C., 145 W. 84th (Apt. 5 E)—Exceptionally desirable front, 2 beds; others $3.50 up. Seen appreciated.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In private home, 3731 Kanawha Street, N. W., nicely furnished sunny front room near bath; half block off Conn. Avenue bus line; warm in winter, cool in summer; free telephone; gentlemen only. EM 5752.

WASHINGTON, Glover Park—Extra large room with shower, private entrance; garage available; 20 minutes 13th and G Streets. Emerson 4639 after 5 or Sunday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPETENT WORKING COMPANION wishes position; good references. Write Box M-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EMMA OLSSON PIANO STUDIO—New system of sight reading and ear training wins children's and adults' enthusiasm. 333 East 53rd Street, N. Y. C. Plaza 3-4794.

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M., who writes regularly on Bible Topics for The Christian Science Journal, Sentinel, and Monitor, begins new five-week BIBLE LECTURE COURSES: NEW YORK, Fri., Mar. 10th, at 8; BROOKLYN, Fri., Mar. 10th, at 3; JERSEY CITY, N. J., Tues., Feb. 28th, at 7:45; JAMAICA, L. I., Mon., Mar. 13th, at 8. Write 401 W. 118, N. Y. C. (UN. 4-6318, pref. 8-10 A. M.)

WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON CENTER

CHEVROLET
NEW 1939 CHEVROLET
Delivered as low as $675
ASK FOR MR. R. R. ROSS
W. E. CASHMAN CO.
788 Beacon St. Cen. New. 5340
"O. K. Guaranteed Used Cars"

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

COOKED MEATS

MOUNTFORD'S The Cooked Meat Shop
13 Bucknall New Rd., Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent

HOUSES FOR SALE

BAIN & FAUNT
SOUTHPORT, 20 Hoghton St., Estate Agents, Auctioneers, Valuers, Rents Collected. Tel. 3739.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—Modern house for sale, 5 rooms, kitchenette, gardens; £600. 7 Hodgkin Park Crescent, Newcastle 5.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

P. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A. A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FORRES, MORAYSHIRE, Rescot Guest House. Every comfort, hot and cold. Vi spring mattresses, secluded garden, garage, beautiful wood and river scenery; terms moderate. MISS FORSYTH.

GLASGOW—Furnished bed-sitting room or bedroom, attendance arranged; central on tram route to Christian Science Church. Box W-1291, BCM/CSM London.

SCOTLAND: GALLOWAY—Farmhouse accommodation, April to September; exceptionally comfortable home; beautiful situation. McCliymont, Creebank, Bargrennan, Newton Stewart.

SCOTLAND: GALLOWAY—Board residence private house, centre of Galloway; near golf, tennis. McConchie, Riverstead, Creebridge, Newton Stewart.

POST WANTED

LADY, active, competent, desires post as housekeeper to gentleman. MISS COOK, 35 Berwick Rd., Squires Gate, Blackpool, Lancashire.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

HULL, YORKSHIRE—6-roomed house, large yard, workshops, land for extending, suitable for bricklayer, joiner, engineer, any trade. H. Anderson, 65 Folkestone Street.

TUITION

THE History and Literature of the Bible; University Extension and other lectures held throughout England and Wales. Particulars from Hon. Organising Secretary, Miss West, "Penybryn," Fox Hill, Norwood, London, S.E.19.

WOMEN'S WEAR

NEWTON AND FLETCHER
GOWNS, etc.
2, Queen Street, Blackpool Tel 2500

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

CHANNEL ISLANDS

GUERNSEY—LE CHENE PRIVATE HOTEL. Estab. 15 years; overlooking Petit Bot Bay and Valley. Glorious scenery, cliff walks, bathing. Renowned cuisine, moderate terms. H. and C. all bedrooms, every modern comfort. Special terms winter months. Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bruce.

ENGLAND

BLACKPOOL, Langdale Private Hotel, New South Promenade. Facing sea; every modern convenience; H. and C. all rooms, lift; personal supervision; terms from 9/6 per day inclusive.

Boscastle, WELLTOWN MANOR, Cornwall
An Elizabethian Manor (1590). Completely unspoiled, in King Arthur's Country.
Also under same management
COTSWOLD HOUSE
Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire
A Georgian House of great dignity and charm in beautiful old-world village within easy reach of Stratford-on-Avon and many historical towns.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF LYNTON COURT
Next door Christian Science Church
46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD ARNCOTT HALL
A modern comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms fitted h. and c. and radiators; private bathrooms; electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel.: Bournemouth 3050.

BOURNEMOUTH — Sunshine Corner Hotel, facing sea. All modern conveniences and comforts. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. Southbourne Overcliff Drive.

BOURNEMOUTH 5 Sunnycroft, Parkwood Rd.—Near sea, shops; H. and C.; light, cheerful home, from 2 gns. Mr. and Mrs. Parker.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) YENTON
GERVIS ROAD EAST
Winter visitors will appreciate centrally heated bedrooms, quiet, peaceful atmosphere. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) BURNDRAE
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Pite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

BOURNEMOUTH 5.—"Craigerie" Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel
Actually overlooking Channel. Has an early Victorian serenity with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 158.

EASTBOURNE—FARRAR'S PRIVATE HOTEL, Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737. Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms hot and cold water, gas fires, partial central heating; terms moderate.

EASTBOURNE—"CAVENDISH VILLA," 30, CAVENDISH PLACE, 1 minute Pier and Parades; H. & C. all bedrooms; from 2 gns. Phone 3395. Mrs. K. PAGE.

FOREST OF DEAN WYE VALLEY—Littledean Guest House, Littledean, Glos. 600 feet up—ground; billiards, dancing, tennis, putting; 55/- to 70/-; illus. tariff. "W. V."

HANTS. Knellwood House, Farnborough—First class private hotel, beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply Miss St. John.

LONDON
HOTEL FORTY
36/42 INVERNESS TER., W. 2
(Close to Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens)
Private Suites. Rooms with Private Baths. Comfortable bedrooms with all modern conveniences. Central Heating. H. and C. Water. Telephones in all rooms. Lifts to all floors. Night Porter.
INSPECT THIS DELIGHTFUL AND MODERN HOTEL
MODERATE TERMS. WRITE FOR TARIFF
Tel. BAY. 1401 Grams.: FORTEETEL

LONDON Museum
CAMBRIDGE HOUSE 1399
12 and 13 Montague St., Russell Sq. W. C. 1. Opposite British Museum. H. and C. water and gas fires in all rooms. £3.3.0 en pension, 9/- daily. 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

LONDON
HARRINGTON GARDENS HOTEL
37 Harrington Gardens, S. W. 7
Close to churches.
Direct access to quiet gardens.
All bedrooms have central heating, hot and cold water and telephones.
Cuisine specially recommended; the best service. Individual needs carefully studied.
Lift all floors. Resident proprietors.
Terms from 3½ gns. TEL. KEN 3623.

London HOTEL IMPERIAL
121-122 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 1191
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water. Gas Fires, telephone in all bedrooms. Central heating, lift. From £3.3s en pension. 10/6 daily. 7/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

Lexham Gardens Hotel WES. 5025
112-116 Lexham Gardens, Kensington, W. 8.
H. and C. water, gas fires, phones. En pension fr. £2.12.6. Daily 9/6. Bed, bath, breakfast 6/6. Central heating. PERFECT QUIET Garden.

London Queens Gate House
127-128 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. KEN. 7226
Two minutes South Kensington Station
Hot and Cold Water, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. From £3.13.6 en pension. 12/6 daily. 8/6 bed, bath, breakfast.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6
Lift. Central Heating. Ph. Bay 3616
Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London

LONDON
● Hotel Bristol ●
170-2 Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W. 5
Easy to reach—delightful to stay at. You will be welcomed and made very comfortable. Tariff on application. WES. 1171.
From 3 gns. weekly: room, breakfast, bath 7/6.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61 PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2
Quiet yet central. Excellent food, appetisingly cooked. Running water in all rooms. Full board 50/- to 63/-, partial from 45/-. Bed, breakfast, bath from 35/-. Reduction for doubles.

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL, 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Fro. 3357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.

European Local Classified

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND (Continued)

LONDON—Attractive guest house, H. and C.; partial board, 4 to 3 gns. p. w. Miss Baker, 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1. Vic. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

LYNTON, DEVON
NORTH CLIFF PRIVATE HOTEL
Central heating, running water, excellent position facing sea; own garden produce; moderate tariff. Proprietors, MR. and MRS. SLOUGH.

SOUTHPORT — Clifton Hotel. Promenade: A. A. R. A. C., Central Heating; Lift; Sun Lounge; Orchestra; Golf; Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams Marine.

Tel. Liv. 3282. London
BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms Brochure on request

PAIGNTON, Devon (Near Torquay)—Homecroft, Colin Road; board residence, half minute sea; moderate terms. Tel. 82586.

SOUTHPORT Talbot Private Hotel. Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 300011.

TORQUAY
ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Ideal for sea, shops, amusements; centrally heated throughout, h. and c.; garage; special winter terms. Mr. and Mrs. S. Hale.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—Annorma House, Morningside; residential district; H. and C., central heating; comforts and excellent cuisine. Tel. 543821.

GLASGOW—Parkgrove Hotel, 11 Park Ter.; excellent residential hotel, overlooking park; near Christian Science church; garage. Douglas 3306.

FRANCE—PARIS

Paris, France
HOTEL DUMINY
3 rue du Mont Thabor
Family hotel Central.
(near Tuileries Gardens)
Rooms with and without baths.
Moderate terms with or without pension.

Paris, France
HOTEL DES EMPEREURS
20 rue Jean-Jacques Rousseau
Central, Quiet and Comfortable.
Homelike atmosphere.
Rooms single and double from Frs. 20.- Breakfast, Frs. 5.- Dinner, Frs. 10.- and Frs. 15.-

HOTEL MOLIERE
21 rue Molière
(Near Ave. de l'Opéra and Palais Royal)
Quiet Family Hotel.
Very modern accommodation.
Rooms from Frs. 30.-

PARIS—PENSION VERDIN
102 avenue Victor-Hugo. Best quarter of Paris; every comfort; very moderate terms.

SWITZERLAND

HOTEL REGIS
CLARENS—MONTREUX
Excellent Family Hotel
Splendid situation facing the Lake of Geneva
Incl. terms from Fr. 7.- to Fr. 12.-

England

ACCRINGTON

SMITH
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitter
Smart Ladies' Knitwear
Enfield Post Office
Clayton-le-Moors

Bailey's (DRAPERS) LTD.
For STYLE VALUE and SERVICE in LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

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DIADEM HIGH GRADE DOUBLE CRUSH STRONG BRAND FLOUR
Grocer and Provision Merchant
QUALITY SERVICE PRICE
Mitchell Diadem Flour
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Ladies' Hairdressing is a Special Feature
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ROBB BROS. LTD. BIRKENHEAD
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Radio : Records
Music : Tuning
9 New Ivegate and 28 Sunbridge Road, Bradford
Telephone 7942-3
also at
67 New St., Huddersfield
Telephone 156

SERVICE and SATISFACTION every time at
J. F. RHODES & SONS Ltd.
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CURTAINS MADE UP FREE
Taylor & Parsons' New Curtain Showroom continuously displays all the newest fabrics and you are invited to look round without obligation. Materials selected can be made up to your own measurements into net and pull-on curtains and valances free of charge.
TAYLOR & PARSONS LTD
BOND STREET AND ALDERMANBURY
Open every Saturday until 8 p.m.

F. NEEDHAM
for Durable, Distinctive and Inexpensive Decorations
140 TOLLER LANE Telephone 4409

PERCY DOBSON
REGISTERED PLUMBER
SANITARY and HEATING ENGINEER
47 DUCKWORTH LANE
BRADFORD TELEPHONE 5230
Modern Bathrooms a Speciality
First Class Workmanship
Personal Supervision

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ENGLAND

BRADFORD (Continued)

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

For a Brighter Outlook
CONSULT
CHAS. A. BROWN
Window Cleaning, Limewashing and General Contractor
8a BOWER STREET Telephone 2186

BURY

Richard Arnott LTD.
Ladies' Tailors, Outfitters and Furriers
NEW SPRING STYLES
3 Silver Street Bury 597
and 16-18 Crompton Street

CARLISLE

When Going North! The Leading House for Ladies' Fashions Is
Bulloughs of Carlisle
AGENTS for MATITA and BRAEMAR SPORTSWEAR
IN CASTLE ST.—OPP. THE CATHEDRAL

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FOR PRINTING
Efficiently Produced Reasonably Priced and Always on Time You Need
THE X PRESS
Northumberland St., Darlington
Phone 3217

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Are You Building?
We will be glad to give you an estimate for
SOLID PLASTERING *and* CEMENT WORK
W. Dakin & Son, Bramble St.

L. & F. TANNER
Ladies' and Children's
HAIRDRESSERS
68 Osmaston Road, Derby
Phone 2732 *Open Wednesday*
1 P. M. Saturday

Barlow & Taylor & Co. Ltd.
HIGH CLASS DRAPERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS
Unequalled for Household Linens
Agents for Ladies' "Norvic" Shoes
Gentlemen's and Boys' Outfitters
MARKET PLACE, DERBY
TELEPHONE 4295-6

HALIFAX

MISS H. COCKROFT
Millinery, Gowns, Lingerie and Hosiery
Victoria Hall, Halifax 'Phone 5622

HARROGATE

PARKER'S GIFT SHOP
High Class Leather and Fancy Goods
12, CAMBRIDGE CRESCENT
(Near G. P. O.)
TEL. 4535

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT, CAFE
Station Square
Branch Stores 20, West Park Tel. 4390

HENRY SERGEANT'S
Guinea Skirt
Tailor-Made to Measure in Our Own Workroom
"Everything for Ladies' Wear"
15, James Street Tel. 3151

HULL

S. C. BASTOW LTD.
8 Silver Street and 92/94 Jameson Street
Swallow Raincoats
30/- and Other Prices

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WATSON BROS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Agents for
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61 Highgate Kendal
Westmorland
Tel. 348

LEEDS

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963 12 noon to 2 p.m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN IN LEEDS DINE AT—
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47, Albion Street
25, Wellington Street

WALTER BARKER LIMITED
For Good Groceries and Provisions
19 Roundhay Road, Leeds
253 Roundhay Road, Leeds
Hyde Park Corner, Leeds
57 Great George Street, Leeds
Street Lane, Roundhay
194 Harrogate Road, Chapeltown
416 Harrogate Road, Moortown

ENGLAND

LEEDS (Continued)

BARKER'S
PIANOS
Music and Everything Musical
6, 7, 8, Albion Place
Leeds. Tel. 22086

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
L. Poljee
FLORIST AND FRUITERER
61, Albion Street Leeds 1
Tel. 21764

LIVERPOOL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Birkenhead 4365 12:30 to 1:30 p.m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COOPERS
"The Modern Food Store"
CHURCH STREET
for the Things That Are DIFFERENT

SLOAN Ltd.
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

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Daily Anecdote

No Compromise

In 1777, a young man who had served worthily in the Virginia Convention of the year before decided to stand for the General Assembly. Energetic, likable, the son of a wealthy and influential man, he had an excellent chance of election.

But when election day dawned, the young man made what his friends termed a fatal error. He refused to follow the general custom of offering the voters treats of rum and punch.

"Stingy!" the voters declared, and elected his opponent.

But the defeated—but high-principled—candidate was soon consoled with a position of true importance. He was given a seat in the Council of State, an advisory cabinet for the Governor.

In 1780, without bestowing alcoholic libations, the young man won a seat in the Continental Congress. In 1784 he was elected to the Virginia General Assembly. In the famous Virginia Convention of 1788, when the Constitution was considered, he spoke 44 times in the course of four days. From this labor he returned to his seat in the National Congress.

Still following the highest principles of public service, this man, now one of America's greatest public servants, found himself, in 1801, elevated to the Cabinet of President Jefferson.

In 1809, most of the politicians who in 1777 had won elections by dispensing rum and punch to voters had been forgotten. But what of the young man who had refused to follow this practice? That man—James Madison—had become fourth President of the United States.

Quotation for Today

GREAT works are performed not by strength but by perseverance.—STEELE.

The Dolls' House In the Attic

A Story for Children

The little girl had grown up and so they had put the dolls' house in the attic. Mr. and Mrs. Peppy, who lived in the dolls' house, felt they were in a strange country.

"Do you think we shall like it, Peppy?" Mrs. Peppy asked.

"Like it," Mr. Peppy cried. "Of course we shall like it. See how big the attic is and how the sunbeams tumble in at the windows!"

He stood by a window of the dolls' house looking out. Away and beyond stretched the brown floor of the attic. Suddenly from a dusty corner there came a tiny horse and carriage. Mr. Peppy blinked. Mr. Peppy winked. "Mrs. Peppy," he cried, "come here."

She ran and stood beside him looking out. On and on came the tiny carriage. Trot, trot, sounded the horse's feet. "It's coming here," Mrs. Peppy cried, "it's coming to the doll house."

The carriage stopped. Out jumped a pink and white doll and hurried up the steps. Mr. and Mrs. Peppy ran to open the door.

"Welcome to the attic," the pink and white doll cried. "My name's Mr. Trotter and I've come to take you riding and show you the sights."

Mr. and Mrs. Peppy were delighted. They got into their wraps and bustled out. Inside the carriage sat Mrs. Trotter, another pink and white doll. Mrs. Peppy sat beside her and Mr. Peppy sat on front with Mr. Trotter.

"Giddap," shouted Mr. Trotter, and off they went!

"We've lived in the attic for years and years," Mr. Trotter said. "We make our home in a chest in the northeast corner. Whoaaa!" He stopped the brown horse.

"This," he explained, "is the attic window where the sunbeams come tumbling in and just to the right there is Mr. Spider's web. A very decent chap, Mr. Spider, minds his own business and has made himself a beautiful home. Giddap!"

"Now we're coming to the mouse-hole," Mr. Trotter explained. "Whoaaa! Right here is Mr. Mouse's door. Ah, here he comes!"

Out came the nicest brown mouse wearing a flowered waistcoat and carrying a yellow stick. Mr. Trotter introduced him to Mr. and Mrs. Peppy and at once he invited them to supper Tuesday week.

"A nice family," Mr. Trotter said as they rode on, "so hospitable and happy to share their cheese. Whoaaa!"

The brown horse stopped suddenly and Mr. Trotter hopped out of the carriage. "Our home," he said, "The Chest! Will you come in and have a glass of milk and a ginger cooky?"

"And make friends with the other dolls in the chest?" Mrs. Trotter asked.

"More dolls," Mrs. Peppy cried. She was so excited by now and so happy that she ran and caught Mr. Peppy's coat tail. "Isn't the attic a wonderful place?" she whispered in his china ear.

Mr. Peppy smiled. Mr. Peppy whispered back,

"Lonely, the attic?
Nonsense, my dear.
There seems to be much
Going on up here."

Sunlight Penetrates the Valley

Monitor Camera Club from Ira M. Carroll, Los Angeles

Sunbeams Creep Through to Spotlight the Loiterers in the Forest.

Little Chauncey

"He thinks children should be allowed to express themselves!"

In Lighter Vein

No Record

"A man in Cambridge, Mass., is reported to have seen the same movie 144 times."

"Yeah, who hasn't?"

Preference

"It gives me great pleasure to pin this medal on your breast," said the Colonel, "and to tell you that I am also placing five pounds to your credit in the bank."

"Thank you, sir," said the private, "but if you wouldn't mind, couldn't you pin the five pounds on my breast and put the medal in the bank?"—Tit-Bits.

Eventually

One one occasion Gladstone and his sister argued as to where a certain picture should be hung. The venerable Scottish servant came in with a ladder, and waited patiently while the argument progressed. As Miss Mary would not yield, Gladstone gallantly agreed to her idea.

However, even though the servant hung the picture where the lady ordered, he crossed the room and hammered a second nail into the opposite wall. Asked why he did this, he answered:

"Weel, Miss, that'll do to hang the picture on when ye'll have come roond to Master Willie's opeenion."

The Best Charity

No almsgiving of money is so helpful as almsgiving of care and thought; the giving of money without thought is indeed continually mischievous. . . . Find out how to make useless people useful; and let them earn their money instead of begging it.—John Ruskin.

Vocations

Magazine Service

Feeling that he would like to earn part of his tuition, a college student has developed a magazine service that is not only unique but successful.

He contacted the students in the various fraternity houses and offered to supply them with a current issue of a different popular magazine each night in the month—30 magazines in all—for $1 per month (each magazine to be kept for one night only).

For each 30 students that he enrolled in his service, he would order 30 different magazines, rotating each magazine, which he neatly bound with gummed paper, among the thirty subscribers.

Every evening he would visit the houses and deliver a magazine to the room of each student-subscriber, and he would pick up the magazines in the morning.

The idea has proved very successful, and he now has 10 active routes.—G. J. G., Represa, Calif.

Did You Ever Wonder

What the Term 'Carat' Means in Connection With Gold and Precious Stones?

The word "carat" is derived from the Arabic **qirrât**, meaning "bean" or "seed." Since the very earliest times, the seeds from the coral trees were used as weights in measuring precious stones and pearls, because their weight does not vary, once the seeds are dry. Jewels, consequently, were spoken of as of so many "carats weight" or "carats."

These seeds were not a completely satisfactory standard of weight, for they were not perfectly uniform. There were several attempts and plans to simplify and standardize the carat. For a long time, London gem dealers used a carat of 0.2053 gram; whereas in Florence the weight was 0.1972 gram, and the Amsterdam dealers used 0.2057.

In 1913 the United States adopted the new international carat of 200 milligrams (1-150 of an ounce, troy) which today is the standard in the principal countries of the world. The adoption of the international gram makes possible the expressing of gem weights in convenient decimals, which is a great improvement over the former method of using clumsy fractions of a carat.

The expression "carat goods" is used to indicate packets of diamonds whose average weight is approximately one carat.

The term carat (or karat, as it is sometimes spelled) is also used as a term for expressing the amount of gold metal in an alloy. Pure gold is too soft for most uses, and therefore other metals are added to supply the needed hardness, strength, and wearing qualities.

When used in connection with

gold, the carat equals 1-24 of the total amount of metal in the object. For example, if you see "18 K" stamped inside a gold ring, it indicates that the ring is made of gold 18 carats (or karats) fine; and you will know that 18-24, or three-fourths, of the metal in the ring is pure gold. Gold that is 24 carats fine is unalloyed metallic gold. When used in connection with metals, the word "fine" means "containing no dross; pure," rather than merely excellent.—W. P. Keasbey.

Signposts along the King's Highway

Trust in the LORD, *and do good; so shalt thou dwell in the land, and verily thou shalt be fed.*
—Ps. 37:3.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Doing a Favor

Ardmore, Okla.

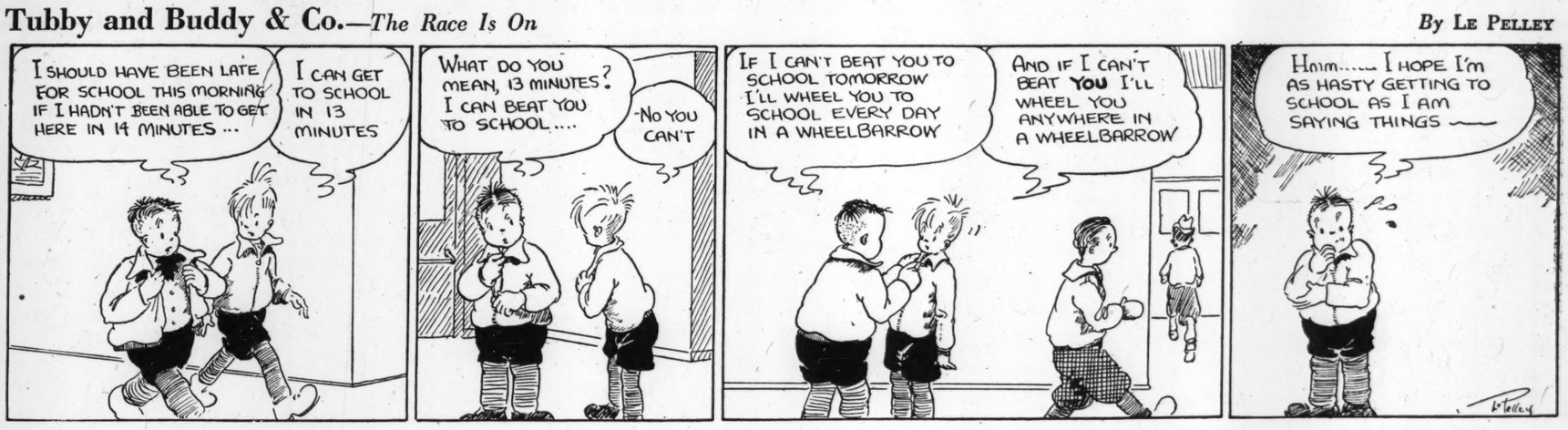
Maybe it is because she has lived so long she calls herself the "old maid" that Mary B—— knows how to do so many nice things for people, but almost everyone else thinks it is because she has trained herself to jump into the other fellow's boots before she makes advances. Anyway, the following is the story of how she brought gallant happiness to an elderly gentleman, one who would much prefer sitting alone in his room to accepting favors from others.

The first time she wanted to take him for a ride in her gleaming new car, she invented some excuse for a trip into the country while the dogwood was in full bloom. While they were driving along the highway, the man made some remark to the effect that he would be "glad to go riding with her any time she had to go alone." He concluded by saying that riding alone must be lonesome for a lady.

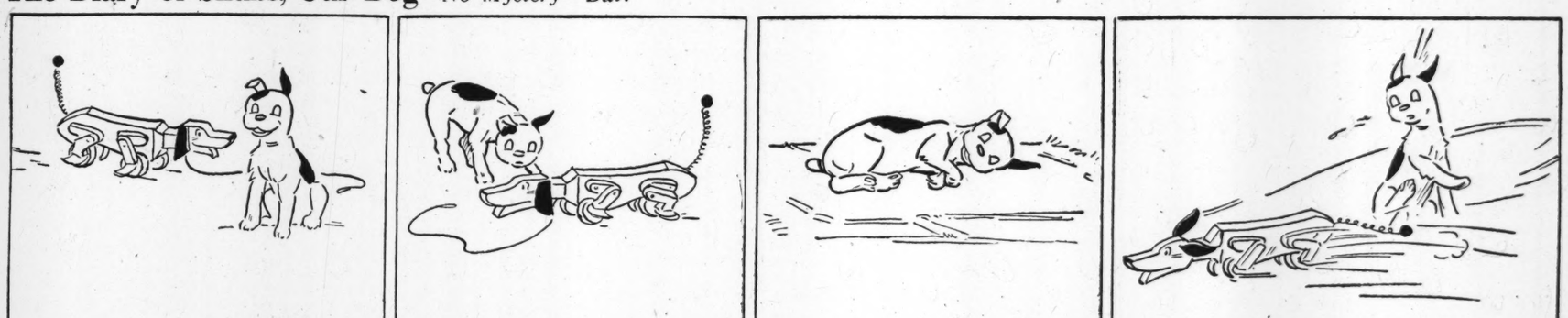
So now the lady who could have a carful of people at any moment were she to lift an eyebrow, wanders around to the elderly man's porch and, in her most lonesome manner, asks him if he would like to go riding. Those who have been outright in their invitations to him now know why they were refused. He couldn't accept favors because he had no car to return them. But he certainly could do a favor such as squiring a lovely young lady.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Race Is On*

By LE PELLEY

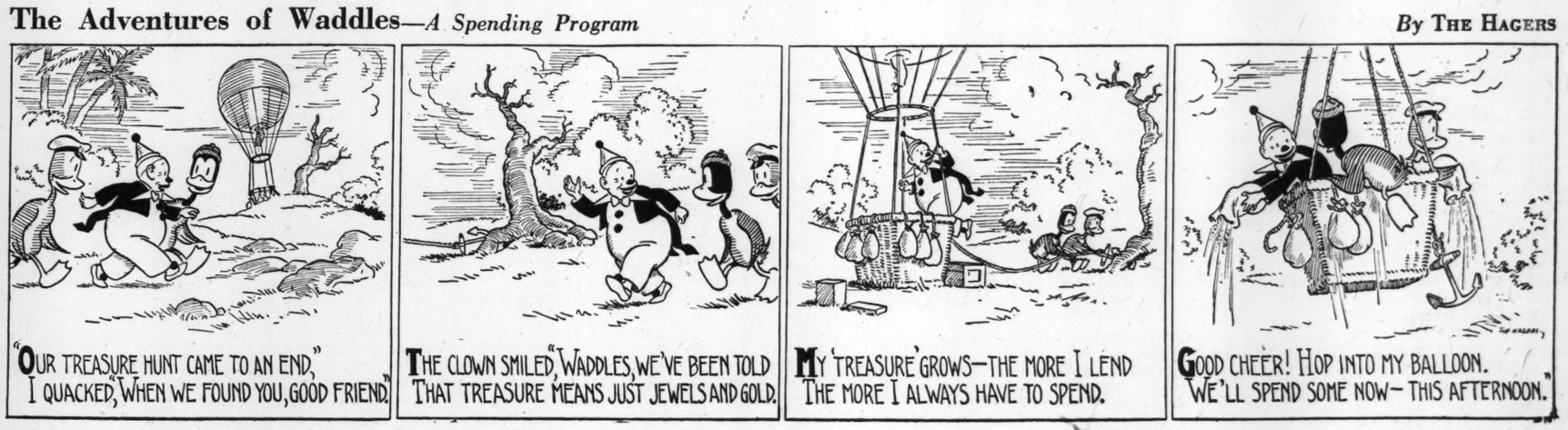

I SHOULD HAVE BEEN LATE FOR SCHOOL THIS MORNING IF I HADN'T BEEN ABLE TO GET HERE IN 14 MINUTES ...
I CAN GET TO SCHOOL IN 13 MINUTES
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, 13 MINUTES? I CAN BEAT YOU TO SCHOOL....
NO YOU CAN'T
IF I CAN'T BEAT YOU TO SCHOOL TOMORROW I'LL WHEEL YOU TO SCHOOL EVERY DAY IN A WHEELBARROW
AND IF I CAN'T BEAT YOU I'LL WHEEL YOU ANYWHERE IN A WHEELBARROW
Hmm..... I HOPE I'm AS HASTY GETTING TO SCHOOL AS I AM SAYING THINGS ——
LePelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Mystery—But!*


I've got that silly toy dog all figured out—
He's harmless unless Billy winds him up—
I'm never going to let him upset me again—
But he does give me an awful surprise now and then!

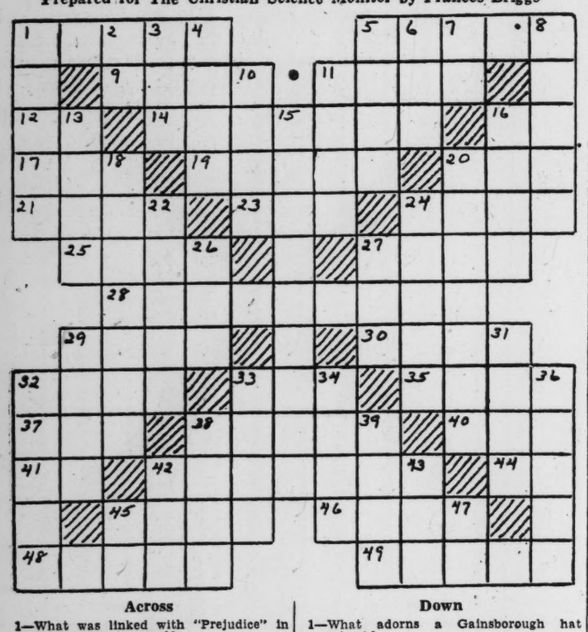
The Adventures of Waddles—*A Spending Program*

By THE HAGERS


"OUR TREASURE HUNT CAME TO AN END," I QUACKED, "WHEN WE FOUND YOU, GOOD FRIEND."
THE CLOWN SMILED, "WADDLES, WE'VE BEEN TOLD THAT TREASURE MEANS JUST JEWELS AND GOLD.
MY 'TREASURE' GROWS—THE MORE I LEND THE MORE I ALWAYS HAVE TO SPEND.
GOOD CHEER! HOP INTO MY BALLOON. WE'LL SPEND SOME NOW—THIS AFTERNOON."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was linked with "Prejudice" in Jane Austen's novel?
5—What island is largest of Cyclades?
9—Chinese highbinders belong to what secret association?
11—What do watched kettles never do?
12—You and me.
14—Who defended Antonio against Shylock's suit (poss.)?
16—If you were in Caribou, Maine, in what direction would you travel to reach Fredericton, N. B. (abbr.)?
17—What are the Cordilleras of North America (abbr.)?
19—What was first name of Mme. Bernhardt, famous actress?
20—A hind or doe is what?
21—What is a moray (pl.)?
23—Is Italy a kingdom?
24—What was the close-fitting woman's cap of late eighteenth century?
25—What is a convolvulaceous plant?
27—What is a spindle on which to wind yarn, thread, or silk?
28—If you visited Montmartre, whom would you see?
29—How has the cricket been described?
30—What does the modern man wear?
32—What is floral emblem of Wales?
33—What is a friar's title?
35—What is a small stripe or spot of white on a horse's face?
37—What is a contraction of "ever"?
38—What were Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning?
40—What might you cut a figure eight on?
41—In what State was Barbara Frietchie supposed to have lived (abbr.)?
42—Who wrote "Through the Looking-Glass"?
44—Kilocycle (abbr.).
45—What is used as a symbol of power in Bible?
46—What did the cow of nursery rhyme jump over?
48—If you were in Emporia, Va., in what direction would you travel to reach Richmond?
49—What insects are largely carnivorous?

Down

1—What adorns a Gainsborough hat (sing.)?
2—In speaking of Biblical Gelloth, what pronoun would you use?
3—What is the little cup in which a diamond is held while being cut?
4—Who was a son of Seth?
5—Who was one of daughters of Zelophehad?
6—What are the three-toed sloths?
7—What Roman numeral equals forty?
8—What Dutch painter was born in 1626?
10—What color is formed by blending black and white?
11—Who was one of Seven Sages of Greece?
13—Meat, potatoes, and onions, cut in small pieces, are used in what?
15—David appointed Azmaveth to act as what?
16—Olive oil is used in manufacture of what?
18—What did Cinderella lose at the ball?
20—Who wrote "The Barber of Seville"?
22—What nonsense creature was invented by Lewis Carroll?
24—January was named after what god?
26—What is an antonym for "moist"?
27—Possesses.
29—What do you call young oysters suitable for transplanting?
31—What is the covering of a bolster?
32—What kind of pie is often topped with a meringue?
33—What is opposed to "aft"?
34—What is the smallest imaginable portion of matter?
36—What river rises in New Mexico and flows to Rio Grande in Texas?
38—What is a course or way of life?
39—How would you describe a musical composition marked "largo"?
42—What animal hunts rats and mice?
43—What is the name of a river of northern Chile?
45—What was nationality of Aristophanes comic dramatist (abbr.)?
47—What Canadian province was once known as Acadia (abbr.)?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, . . then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Reorganization and Economy

DEBATE in the House of Representatives over the Warren-Cochran Reorganization Bill is punctuated by two rather jolting developments. First is a report by Dr. Lewis Meriam and Dr. L. F. Schmeckebier of the Brookings Institution in Washington that the saving to be made by mere reshuffling of bureaus is small compared to the possibilities of economy if the Nation should resolve to cut down or do away with some types of Government activities. Second is the introduction of a reorganization bill by Senator Harry F. Byrd's Special Committee in the Senate, a move quickly picked up by House Republicans as offering them an alternative to the Administration program.

The theme of the Brookings reports is one on which all authorities substantially agree. Even the sponsors of what is left of President Roosevelt's reorganization plan do not claim that it will assure important economies, but they argue rather, and with justification, that it will pave the way toward greater efficiency of Government services. Senator Byrd holds that since rearrangement is not enough, reorganization should go farther in the direction of economy.

His bill includes two features that might well be embodied in the Administration measure. One of these is that the list of exempted agencies is materially shorter, confining itself practically to the independent regulative commissions. The other is that the powers given to the President to initiate changes and savings would continue indefinitely, whereas those in the Warren-Cochran bill would expire in 1941 with the close of the present Administration.

In other respects, however, the Administration bill is preferable, and should be even from the Republican point of view if an interest in getting something done rises above partisan politics. It proposes that transfers or consolidations ordered by the President shall take effect unless disapproved within sixty days by concurrent resolution of the Congressional Houses. The Byrd bill, on the contrary, embodies the Wheeler Amendment of last year under which nothing would happen unless both houses affirmatively adopt a joint resolution approving the order. Both arrangements are safeguarded against filibusters.

The Wheeler plan would provide little more authority than already exists. Any time Congress wishes now to cut off or cut down a bureau it can do so by amending or repealing the statute that created the agency or by slashing its appropriation. Anyone who waits on Congressional leadership to swing the ax on bureaus heavily laden with patronage or with syrupy benefits to their constituents will wait a long time. Somebody has to take the initiative, and that initiative comes most effectively from the Executive branch.

One service performed by the Brookings Report and by the discussion of both pending bills is to underline the fact that any economies commensurate with the gap between income and outgo of the Federal Government at this stage will not come about by mere reorganization within the structure of present activities. Savings sufficient to help materially in balancing the budget can come only, as the Brookings experts say, "from elimination and curtailment of certain types of activities, a step which involves large issues of public policy."

Not mere overlapping of bureaus but wide overlapping and conflicts in what popular opinion expects of government are at the base of much heavy expenditure. Reorientation of policy must content itself to do without some Government services and return these functions to the responsibility of the individual. In other words, economy will take not only reorganization of Government departments but also reorganization of civic thinking.

Success Story

OUT of California recently came a success story which surpasses in fact anything that Horatio Alger might have conceived in fiction. Alger would probably have called the story "From Prisoner to Police Chief" and it would have been a good title, for it pretty well tells what happened.

This story tells of a man who fifteen years ago was sentenced to a western state penitentiary for embezzlement. After serving eleven months he was released and went to another state to live. In his new environment he made many friends, won respect, and eventually became chief of the local police department.

Then one day it was revealed to the people of this city that their police chief was an ex-convict and it appeared as if the success story were about to end. It is to the credit of the residents of that community that the past record of this man weighed little when cast in the balance with his present record of service and unquestioned honesty. They voted that he be allowed to continue in the post he filled so well.

Unfortunately all men who bear the stigma of a prison term do not appear to be worthy of such confidence, but from this experience society may learn one lesson many of them are worthy and will prove it if given the chance.

Europe Easier

ONLY those who fight in every headline war will now comfortably conclude that permanent peace has come to Europe. Fundamental conflicts have not been resolved. There is much to support the thesis of Henry L. Stimson in his statement supporting an "affirmative" foreign policy for the United States. The revolutionary and explosive effects of Fascist foreign policies will not subside unless firmly resisted. And no nation can rest easy in a madly arming world. Yet it is plain that the "spring crisis," so widely feared a few weeks ago, is at least behind schedule.

Present indications are that the "second Munich" Italy was expected to develop over Spain has been indefinitely postponed. One reason apparently is that the effects of the first Munich have not been so catastrophic as many of Mr. Chamberlain's critics predicted. The "absorption" of Poland, Hungary, and Rumania is proving no overnight task for Germany. The Berlin end of the axis is having economic difficulties. And it now appears that Mussolini will get no effective encouragement for Mediterranean adventures.

London's calculations on Spain may be so nearly correct as to give success to a reversal of traditional British policy. Appeasement, coupled with a firmer mien in London and Washington, appears to be easing tensions. This certainly is the present aspect. Yet all who understand the underlying mental dis-ease of the day will recognize the necessity for continued alertness and positive peacemaking.

Labor Board Upheld

EVEN-HANDED justice held the scales and shifted the weights this week as the United States Supreme Court in effect ruled in favor of the National Labor Relations Board in the Carlisle Lumber Company case. The Court's refusal to hear the Company's appeal means that the Board's ruling is upheld and that 147 men must be reinstated and more than $185,000 in back salaries paid. This decision balances somewhat the Court's overthrowing of the Board rulings last week and indicates that judicial views of labor cases will not be one-sided. So far the Labor Board has won 36 issues and lost five before the Supreme Court.

The costly penalty validated in this week's decision reflects industrial strife between Carlisle and the union since 1933. It suggests the need for positive and effective mediation and conciliation machinery that will do for industry generally what the National Mediation Board has done for the railroads. That need will be most swiftly met, perhaps, if collective bargaining is genuinely accepted and the economic power of employers and workers equalized. Equals will mediate; unequals are prone to distrust and hostility.

Budget-less Boston

ONE would have to search far to find a more vivid example of the laxity of Boston's financial procedure than that presented to the Legislature yesterday by City Auditor Charles J. Fox, and by Herman C. Loeffler, Secretary of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau. The picture of a city the size of Boston operating nearly six months of the year without a budget because the officials involved can't get one together, and the City Council can't pass it, is a strange phenomenon, indeed, in this budget-conscious age.

As the Auditor pointed out, he cannot exercise auditing control over expenditures when there is no budget by which to control them, and the revenue department cannot send out its tax bills because it cannot set the tax rate until the budget is passed. As a consequence taxpayers get their bills sometime in the early summer, instead of January 1. People delay in paying, things drift on, and Boston's deficits pile up.

The whole system is inexcusably loose. Councilor Shattuck has filed a bill with the Legislature which, if passed, will make it mandatory upon the Mayor to submit and the Council to pass a budget before January 1 of each year. This is an entirely laudable measure, and should be passed; but it will still be up to the Mayor to produce a real, modern budget.

The present budget is far removed from the concise financial plan, understandable to officials and citizens alike, that is the ideal of present day government as well as business. The Boston budget consists of a list of some 1,500 departmental allowances, and about 40 pages of pay roll sheets, submitted simply to illustrate the wage scales. To lay citizens and to most officials it is undecipherable.

Boston needs an effective budget that explains fiscal policies as it maps them out ahead; and it needs this budget for the full 365 days of the year.

NEWS comes from Italian tennis circles that tennis players must play in a "uniform" and the custom of shaking hands over the net should be abandoned, because it is a "weed of intimacy" which is undesirable in international matches. We trust that there will not be a change in the terms of scoring, from "love" to "hate."

'Mein Kampf' in Full

Book News of the Day

PERHAPS the most important result of translation of the complete text of MEIN KAMPF is that the full atmosphere of Adolf Hitler's politico-autobiography now has been conveyed to English readers.

The major problem with the abridged translation of 1933, the only one hitherto available in English, was not its exclusion of many of Herr Hitler's more outspoken passages. It was, rather, that the tone and feeling of the Reichsführer's philosophy were not made fully apparent.

Thus in the two new English translations, whatever the failures due to competitive haste, the peculiarities of style and the weight which Herr Hitler gives to matters unrelated to normal concepts of statesmanship are clearly visible.

* * *

The translation prepared under the auspices of Dr. Alvin Johnson, of the New School for Social Research (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $3), appears in less fluent English than the translation by an anonymous scholar which constitutes the "unauthorized" translation (New York: Stackpole Sons. $3). But the Reynal version appears to approach somewhat more closely to the feeling of the original German, although both translations show numerous instances where the rendition of individual words or phrases could be improved.

The Reynal version contains elaborate annotations, sponsored by an editorial board including John Chamberlain, Sidney B. Fay, John Gunther, Carlton J. H. Hayes, Graham Hutton, William L. Langer, Walter Millis, Raoul de Roussy de Sales and George N. Shuster. The comments are temperate and, in the main, adhere to the editorial commitment to illuminate unexplained references in the text and to place many of the references in historical perspective.

* * *

But the annotations, intentionally voluminous in order to be read separately as a commentary on National Socialism, are less useful than if their relation to the Hitler text had been more direct. Moreover, neither volume is indexed—a deficiency which Reynal promises to overcome in subsequent editions.

The essential problem in both translations, however, is not only that there are many German words which do not render specifically in English, but that National Socialism under Adolf Hitler has developed something of a vocabulary of its own which it is most difficult to transplant. A single example is the rendition of the word "Arbeitsgemeinschaftdeutschvölkischer" which occurs at the beginning of Chapter 8, Volume II. The Stackpole translation refers to "a working group of German-populist" societies. The somewhat closer rendition of the Reynal version is "a Workers' community of German folkish" associations.

One further point may be indicated: the translations are from one of the early editions of Hitler's book. While changes have not been great in subsequent editions, the translations would have been more valuable had these been indicated. For, as in the case of the South Tirol, they show occasional modifications of policy. The Reynal version, however, does contribute the indication of those passages which were not included in the 1933 translation.

U. D. L.

(Excerpts from the translation, not included in the 1933 volume, appear on Page 2.)

"One Swallow Maketh Not a Summer," but . . .

A Zionist View of an Arab State

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In connection with recent letters and editorials on Palestine in your paper, I should like to say a few words concerning the reported proposals of the British Government to set up an independent State in Palestine with an Arab majority. This plan would constitute a breach of solemn pledges repeatedly made to the Jewish people, not only under the Mandate and the Balfour Declaration, but in subsequent statements by successive Governments.

Such a repudiation, coming at a time when millions of our brethren abroad are satiated by exile and persecution, means a death blow to the last hope of our suffering people. The reported plan of the British Government, if put into effect, would impose upon the Jews of Palestine a permanent minority status and place them under Arab domination.

Such an act would be a direct violation of the principles of the Mandate and a denial of the historic connection of the Jews with Palestine, solemnly recognized by fifty-two nations, signatories to the Mandate. The preamble of the Mandate states that "recognition is thereby given to the historical connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and to the grounds for reconstituting their national home in that country."

Relying upon the pledges of Great Britain and the League of Nations, Jews have poured their life's blood into Palestine, and by the sweat of their brow transformed a land which was desolate and forlorn for 2,000 years into fertile soil. From 50,000 at the end of the war, the Jewish population in Palestine has grown into a community of 450,000. The sanitary conditions introduced by the Jews have eliminated pestilence, benefiting both Jews and Arabs. As a result of Jewish immigration, the rate of mortality among the Arabs has become the lowest of the entire Near East.

For the first time in centuries Arabs were able to develop their own agricultural holdings at a profitable rate and to dispose of their products both to Jews and Arabs. Since Jewish immigration into Palestine has been regulated by the principle of economic absorptive capacity of the country, not only have Arab interests been safeguarded, but considerable constructive benefits have accrued to them, as is conceded by their own leaders.

One also must be mindful of the fact that the Arab people profited perhaps more than any other nation from the last war. The Arab countries now occupy an area of almost 2,500,000 square miles, extending from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates and the Gulf of Persia, making the Arab people the richest in land among the nations of the world. On the other hand, Palestine which has been pledged to the Jews forms only a hundred and seventieth part of the total area inhabited by Arab-speaking populations. Whereas the Arabs have received such abundant countries as Iraq, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Transjordania, the Jews are now being begrudged even the establishment of a Jewish national homeland.

The throttling of the Jewish national homeland by the establishment of an Arab State will blot out the only ray of hope for our persecuted people and throw into the valley of hopeless despair millions of our brethren, who look to Palestine as their only salvation. Palestine offers the only practical solution of the Jewish refugee problem. To close the doors of that country by the imposition of minority status upon the Jews there would mean extinction to hundreds of thousands of persecuted people, who are being exiled, deprived of their livelihood and driven from pillar to post only because they are born Jews.

The Jewish people have never abandoned their connection with Palestine. Jews have lived in Palestine since their dispersion 2,000 years ago, and have waited and prayed fervently and longingly for their restoration to the Holy Land. We have taken an oath, the vow of the Psalmist, "If I forget thee O Jerusalem, may my right hand forget its cunning."

We appeal to the conscience of the peoples of the civilized world not to permit the perpetuation of a great injustice to the people of the Book.

SOLOMON GOLDMAN,
President Zionist Organization of America
New York

Toy Theaters

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article from your London staff correspondent captioned "Old London Toy Theater Shop Still Turns Out Its Actors," awakens happy memories of forty and more years ago. I recall making a never-to-be-forgotten journey to Hoxton to purchase a sheet of colored characters for a toy performance of "Black-Eyed Susan." Our attic kitchen was curtained off, the miniature stage was set up, chairs arranged, the roller-curtain was raised, the candles flickered and the play was on! My father manipulated the characters and scenery from one of the wings while I, a small boy of ten years of age, did most of the talking, save for a full-throated and lusty "Avast there, ye land lubbers!" from my father at frequent intervals. I am happy to know that the Pollock establishment is still in operation.

Ashtabula, Ohio. (REV.) F. J. NEAL

North . . South . . East . . West

Farm and Factory

By Frank L. Perrin

INTO MICHIGAN

IN FEW of the States, except Pennsylvania and Ohio, are the two important equations, agriculture and manufacturing, more easily comparable, or more capable of comparison and appraisal, than in Michigan. Just now these two are arrayed both as rivals and as contributors to the economic problem of relief, taxation, budget-balancing, and the effort of the newly chosen administrative machine to find the road back to a measure of prosperity.

Employment, as represented in the large automotive industry, maintains for itself a reasonably self-sufficient status. The contributions of workers in this industry contribute, through the check-off system prescribed by legislation, to a fund sufficient to provide, under even such conditions as have prevailed during recent years and months, an income equal, in idle time, to one-half the regular prevailing wage for workers employed. This has operated to relieve distress and to take from the burden of taxation a portion of a heavy load.

* * *

But it should not be imagined that this wise provision has solved Michigan's problem. At a recent session of the Legislature, about two years ago, a law was enacted and approved by the Governor, now Attorney General Frank Murphy of the official Washington family, which provides that the support and care of parents is no longer the responsibility of their children, no matter how well able they may be to provide such support. According to State officials, the realization that organized industry virtually provides its own insurance to protect its idle employees operates as an invitation to many undeserving applicants for public relief. The release from moral responsibility of those upon whom a part or all of the burden ordinarily falls, and should fall wherever it can be borne, has counteracted, practically, the relief from taxation which was provided by the wage check-off system.

Michigan is a rich state normally. Its lands produce abundantly. Fruit, grains, dairy products and timber make up its principal natural output. It reaps, usually, a rich return from tourist travel and much from lake commerce. But the public treasury, sound and liquid two years ago, is today, according to Gov. Frank Fitzgerald, worse than empty. Some of those who have sought to analyze the results of the recent election in Michigan will tell you that the return of Governor Fitzgerald to the stewardship after an absence of two years during which former Governor Murphy was in charge, is due chiefly to this unbalancing of the state's budget. It is said that there are hundreds of thousands of Michigan Democrats who have not accepted the theory that either a state or a national budget can safely remain unbalanced.

* * *

Others, perhaps as wise as those mentioned, persist in the conviction that Governor Murphy defeated himself by his own conduct in dealing with the so-called sit-down strikes in Detroit and other industrial cities. But it all sums up to this, and the conclusion is offered without prejudice, that Frank Murphy, even with the preferment bestowed when he was elevated to a Cabinet position, will not be the favorite son of the Michigan Democracy in 1940.

Perhaps Michigan is not given to bestowing earned or unearned laurels upon its sons and daughters. Somewhat to my surprise it was discovered here at the State Capital that even United States Senator Arthur Vandenberg is not acclaimed unanimously as the prophet who is best qualified to lead his fellow Republicans and the Grand Old Party as a whole out of the Slough of Despond into which it has been driven or deliberately wandered. His abilities are admired and his political honesty is unquestioned. But the folks in his home state just do not know him by his first name.

And all that means a whole lot in politics. Perhaps it shouldn't, but it does. I could set down here the names of a dozen governors, a dozen senators, a score of judges, and perhaps even a president or two, who found themselves in office because they first found their way into the hearts of the folks at home.

The Wide Horizon

Sickness Insurance

By H. B. Anderson
Secretary, Citizens Medical Reference Bureau

WILL voluntary sickness insurance plans lessen the drive for compulsory medication or will they evolve into compulsion? At this time, when certain Governmental agencies along with certain private agencies are vying with one another to work out some plan whereby the insurance principle may be applied to the payment of medical and hospital bills, this question should be asked.

It is significant to note that the drive for some form of sickness insurance apparently does not originate either with the rank and file of the medical profession whom it is proposed to reimburse nor among the rank and file of wage-earners whom it is proposed to insure.

Both of these groups, it appears, would be satisfied to continue under the present plan whereby the fees for medical care would be taken care of individually, supplemented by assistance from certain Governmental agencies in the case of the indigent along with a graduated scale of fees whereby those in more favorable circumstances would help to pay for the medical care supplied to those in less fortunate circumstances.

* * *

Wage-earners may be divided into two classes, those who desire medical attention in case of illness to themselves or members of their families, and those who have found by experience that they can best maintain health and happiness through some other form of treatment. Obviously those who do not adhere to orthodox medicine have no desire to enter into a plan by which they would be compelled to pay in advance for something they did not want. And when it comes to the wage-earners in the second group the amount required for medical care in most instances is so small compared with other expenses in times of illness that, if they are able to take care of the bills for rent, food and taxes, they will as a general rule be able to also take care of the expense incurred for medical care. With this thought in mind a number of plans have been worked out by lodges and labor organizations whereby in consideration of the payment of certain dues the wage-earner would receive a fixed amount weekly for a period of weeks in time of illness.

Also it is reasonable to assume that the majority of wage-earners among those who desire medical treatment would prefer to wait until they have an opportunity to see what they are actually receiving before they pay for something they feel they may never need, and if the amount of the fees for medical care seems burdensome at the time the cost can be distributed over a period of months or years in the same way that so much merchandise is today being financed.

* * *

There is a sphere within which some persons who adhere to materia medica may feel a stronger sense of security if they are able to apply the insurance method of possible future medical or hospital bills and there is a sphere within which organized physicians may be agreeable to such a plan provided it is conducted on a non-profit basis, is not compulsory and there is no regimentation of physicians.

No objection is raised to any such plan if it can be worked out in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. Accident insurance has been worked out on an actuarial basis. Efforts are being made to perfect plans for hospital care on an insurance basis. But when it comes to medical care any attempt to apply the actuarial principle thereto is likely to result either in inferior treatment or an increased cost which becomes highly burdensome to those who are called upon to pay the bills due to malingering and unnecessary treatment.

It would appear that in addition to those who hope to make political use of it, the drive for some form of insurance owes its impetus chiefly to three groups of persons, all of whom have an ax to grind.

Physicians practicing what is known as group medicine consist largely of specialists who use expensive equipment. The number of persons financially in a position to pay for the upkeep of elaborate offices and equipment of that kind is limited and such physicians would have a direct interest in reaching out to the tax-paying public to insure the financing of their establishments.

Medically-controlled public health agencies see in sickness insurance an opportunity greatly to extend their power and influence over the health and lives of all the people and an opportunity to secure unlimited funds with which to experiment upon children and adults with alleged medical "discoveries."

Also a number of hospitals, which heretofore have been privately supported or endowed, are finding it increasingly difficult to obtain adequate support, and they look upon sickness insurance as a way out. This may help to explain why certain physicians identified with certain governmental agencies, group clinics and hospitals have taken such an active stand in recommending compulsory sickness insurance.

Years ago when taxation was largely the burden of the rich, plans for shifting the cost of medical care from wage-earners to the rich may have seemed in the interest of the wage-earner, but today that does not hold because future increases in taxes must of necessity fall most heavily elsewhere and any plan for sickness insurance would tend to prove an added tax burden to wage-earners.